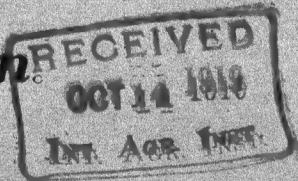


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

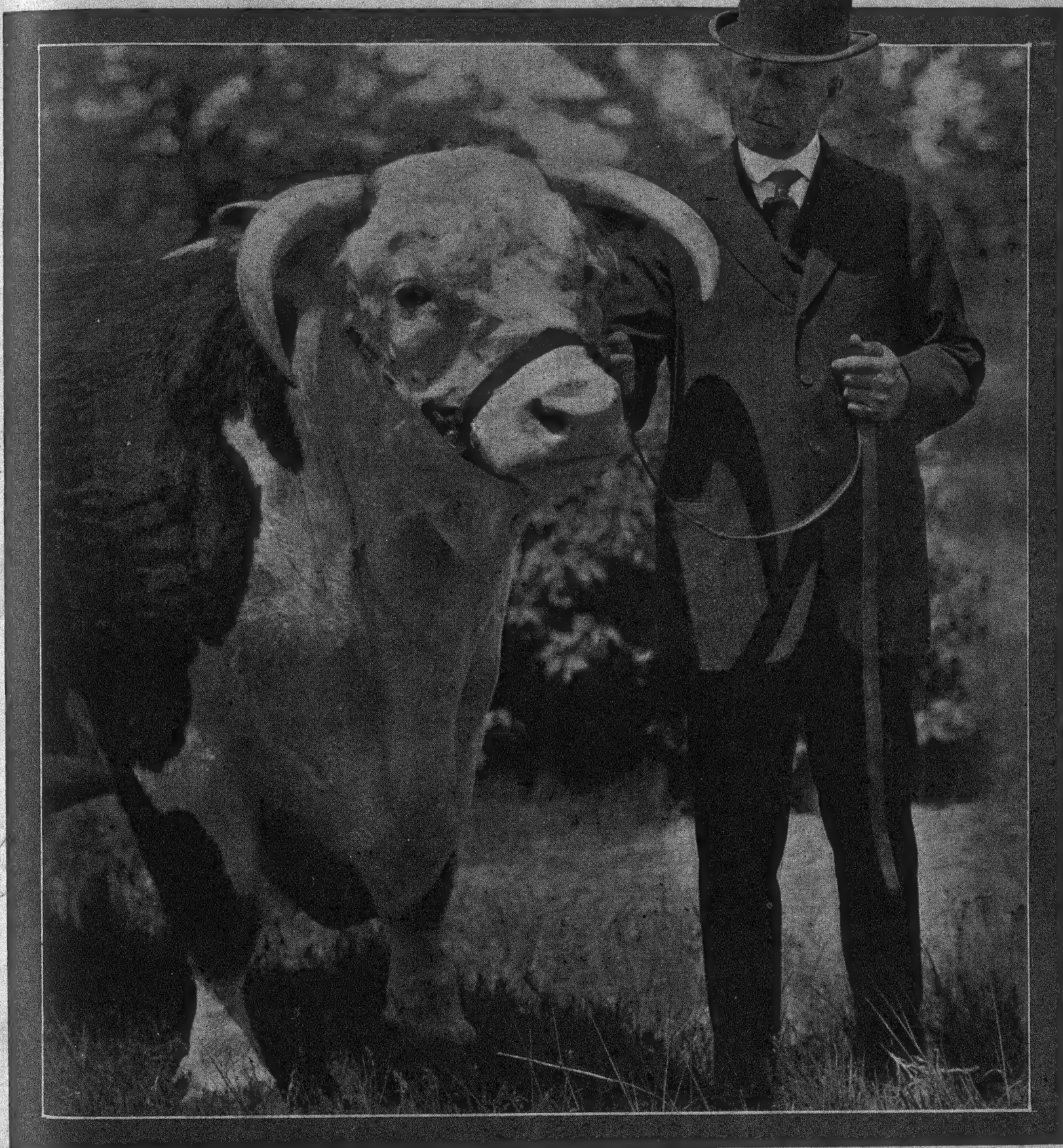
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Winnipeg, Man.



October 8, 1919


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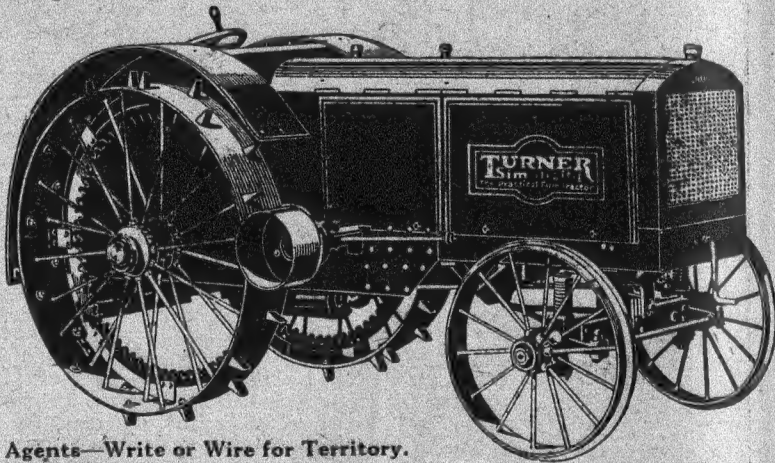
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The editors hope you enjoy reading The Guide. This year will see many important improvements made. We can promise our old subscribers many new, unusual and interesting features, a constant bettering of our service.

During the next few years Canada must solve the trying problems that will have resulted from the great war. The equitable solution of the reconstruction difficulties will determine the status of western agriculture—as to whether our prairies will be dotted with prosperous farms or the industry stifled by placing upon it an unequal portion of the vast burden of debt that has been created. Every farmer should keep posted—The Guide should be a weekly visitor in every farm home during this period.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers.

The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent and not one dollar of political, capitalistic, or special interest money is invested in it.



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Our Ottawa Letter

Unionists will Stick Together for this Session—Ontario Members Would Revive Spoils System—By The Guides' Special Correspondent

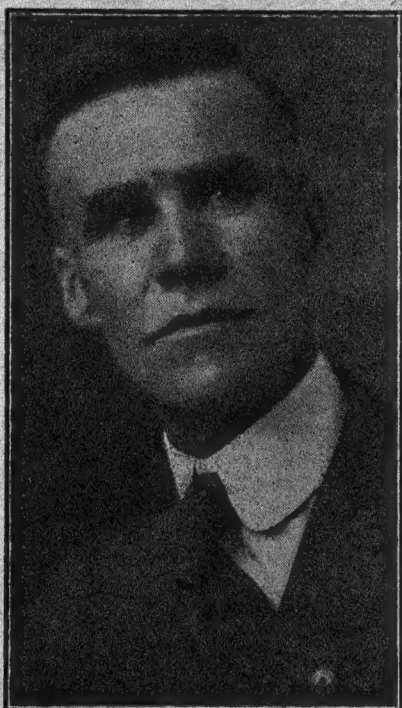
OTTAWA, October 3.—The weekend at the capital finds the ship of state in comparatively still waters. A threatened crisis was avoided in the Unionist camp by the adoption of a stand-together-for-the-present policy. In view of the serious indisposition of Sir Robert Borden, which necessitates a long rest in a milder climate, this was undoubtedly the sensible policy for the Unionists to pursue. There had been much talk in the newspapers of the organization of a permanent Unionist party at this week's caucus, but a little deeper thinking on the part of the prognosticators would have told them that the task was one which a prime minister on the verge of a physical break-down could not reasonably be expected to undertake. The framing of a policy and the organization of a new political party would undoubtedly involve ministerial resignations and the desertion of private members at least to the cross benches on such questions as the tariff on which government members are undoubtedly divided. It was too much to expect Sir Robert to undertake this with his physical condition at a low ebb. That is one reason why Liberal Unionists in caucus decided to inform the government that their continued

support could be depended upon throughout the present session. It is also the reason why there were no fireworks at the general caucus and its deliberations were confined to speeches reviewing the war record of the government and confining promises of future policy to general terms. It was realized that with a platform framed members would have to choose at once to get on it or to jump off and if too many adopted the latter course a political crisis of the first magnitude which could be solved only by a general election would immediately have developed. As nobody is ready for a general election and the necessary machinery to cover new conditions, including the taking of the women's vote, does not exist, the developments of the week are fairly satisfactory to all concerned. The most reasonable men on both sides of the house are disposed to think that the government will be able to weather not only the present but the regular session to come in the winter if the promise is given that it will be the last held before a dissolution of parliament and a general election.

Adulteration of Feeds

The government has come in for a good deal of hard pounding this week from the representatives of agricultural constituencies. The majority of the critics have been government supporters, and the chief cause of complaint has been the adulteration by millers of bran and shorts to the detriment of the farming industry generally, and the dairying industry in particular. The matter came up in a variety of ways. It was discussed on Sir George Foster's bills to continue the operations of the grain board and grain supervisors' board after the proclamation of peace, a step made necessary because these boards were created by order-in-council under the provisions of the War Measures Act. It came up again when the bill providing salaries for the members of the board of commerce was under discussion because of the threats made by Mr. O'Connor, the assistant chairman, that farmers would be landed in gaol if milk prices are increased; and, finally, when the house had under review a bill introduced by Donald Sutherland to provide severe penalties for the adulteration of bran and shorts. Mr. Sutherland was the chief crusader against the millers but he was ably supported by members from all over the Dominion. Mr. Maharg declared that the bran supplied was so bad that it produced a fine display of whiskers and that for the past 18 months he had refused to buy any of it because it was a positive menace to the life of animals on the farm. Mr. Sutherland asserted that the government had turned a deaf ear to the complaints of the farmers and had virtually winked at the operations of the millers which had brought them in vast profits while causing hundreds of thousands of dollars of loss to the agriculturists. Losses were due, not only to the poisonous nature of the animal food provided by the miller, but to the distribution of large quantities of injurious seeds which are rendering many acres of land non-productive.

Continued on Page 57



OLIVER ROBERT GOULD

The farmers' candidate for Assinibois for the forthcoming by-election. He was born in Hampshire, England, April 4, 1873. His father emigrated to Lambton County, Ontario, in 1882. In 1891, after leaving school, Robert Gould pushed west to Oak Lake, Manitoba. In 1901 he moved to Manor, where he engaged in contracting, building up a large part of the town. In the following year he took up a homestead, seven miles from the town and has been farming there ever since, now farming a section of land. He is a widower with seven children. In politics Mr. Gould is independent, and has taken the platform for both Conservative and Liberal candidates at different times.

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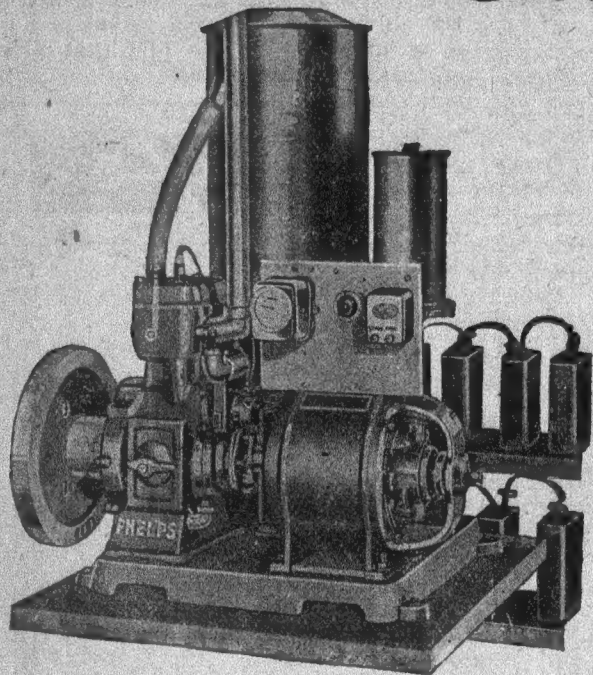
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I want to read at my leisure the literature you offer free as follows:—

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Get Power—Ample Power and you will have Ample Light

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Belt Power—For chore work—direct from the engine or from the line shaft. The **PHELPS** develops and delivers full 3 h.p. through its belt pulley for a dozen chores in the power house.

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For bright, steady, safe electric lights, for every chore not in the tractor class, you need the **PHELPS**—you will want the **PHELPS**—and you will have the **PHELPS**—after making comparisons. The **PHELPS** is the logical, the safe investment for YOUR farm.

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"Night is Day"

Ask Your Family What These Conveniences Would Mean

Talk to them at supper. Ask them how they would like to have a brilliant electric light over the table. Ask them how they would like lights on the stairs and in every bedroom at the turn of a switch. Ask them how they would like running water in the house—a modern bathroom—with lots of water from the tap—hot or cold? Ask them how they would like toast for breakfast—sizzling hot—made on the table on an electric toaster? They'll appreciate the Phelps more than any single investment you have ever made in your whole life. And remember these two facts. With electricity, you eliminate the fire hazard! And you add thousands of dollars to the value of your farm! Send the Coupon now.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, October 8, 1919

The Liberty Drive

Manitoba is in line with Saskatchewan in the enthusiastic determination to make Wednesday, October 15, a day that will stand out memorably in the annals of the Grain Growers' movement. It is to be Liberty Drive Day across the length and breadth of these two provinces. It will be a day of strenuous activity inspired by devotion to the principles for which the Grain Growers stand, a day of outstanding opportunity for service to our country's welfare, a day that will have a great effect in making history and in stimulating and shaping the development in the immediate future of true progress in Western Canada.

As in Saskatchewan, so in Manitoba, every elector will, on that day, have an opportunity of making practical profession of his faith and declaring his political independence, and taking his place in the most powerful movement that has yet taken the field in Canada. The Liberty Drive will give a great impetus to that movement of the organized farmers, joined with great numbers of the dwellers in towns and cities, in support of the first truly national policy that has been put forward in all Canadian history for the advancement of the welfare of all classes of the Canadian people.

A complete canvass of the men and women electors of the two provinces will be made on that day. The Liberty Drive will have for its objective the enrollment of every farmer and farmer's wife in the membership of the local Grain Growers' Association. While rolling up new membership for the organizations in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Liberty Drive will also spread the knowledge of the movement for independent political action to secure the election to Parliament of men who will work for the establishment of the principles of the Farmers' Platform in the legislation of our country, and who will not be under obligation to the extent of one cent to any self-seeking interests, but will have their necessary election expenses defrayed by the upholders of the principles of the new national policy who will elect them.

Every Grain Grower must feel that October 15 will be a testing day of his fidelity to his principles and of his staunchness in making his deeds match his profession. It is up to every individual member to do his utmost to make the Liberty Drive a Victory Drive.

The Assiniboia By-election

O. R. Gould, chosen by the large and representative convention called together at Carlyle, by the Grain Growers' organized movement for political action, to be the candidate in the approaching Federal by-election in the constituency of Assiniboia, has the honor of being the first standard-bearer for the principles of the Farmers' Platform to take the field in Western Canada for an actually impending election contest. In this respect the Assiniboia by-election will go on record as an event of outstanding importance in the history of Canada. In voting for Mr. Gould the electors of that constituency will be marking their ballots for a man who, in character and ability, measures up worthily to the honor and the responsibility of having been selected by a nominating convention which was a demonstration of true democracy in action.

It is difficult to see how anybody can have the hardihood to go to the polls in that constituency in opposition to a man thus chosen by a convention so actually representative

of the electors. His candidature is not the result of any machine methods or appeals to prejudice and unthinking partisanship. He stands not for any class or interest, but for the principles of the new national policy of justice and equal rights for all classes of Canadians.

The procedure in Assiniboia is typical of the principles and methods of the organized farmers' movement. Every delegate at Carlyle represented ten electors. The high, disinterested spirit which animates the whole movement is attested by the ready manner in which the supporters of the candidature of Mr. Gould are providing the money needed for the necessary expenses of the campaign. Up to the end of last week the constituency committee had received more than \$6,000, with a considerable number of polling subdivision reports yet to come in. This is a development which marks the beginning of a new era in Canadian politics.

The thinking men and women of Canada are realizing that the evils of the old political system which has been the curse of our country cannot be done away with until there is real self-government. This can be secured only by the free and unhampered nomination of good men and true, followed by the financing of their election by the electors who will give proof of their fidelity to their principles and convictions by giving both money and work to help in the establishing of true democracy. This is what is being done in Assiniboia; and this is what presages a memorable triumph in that constituency for the upholders of the new national policy.

Elections This Month

The present month will see eight by-elections to fill vacancies in the house at Ottawa, and the election of a new Legislature in Ontario. The Ontario elections will be on October 20, and the Federal by-elections on October 27. In four of the Federal by-elections candidates have been nominated by the organized farmers. They are as follows: O. R. Gould, in Assiniboia, Sask.; R. H. Halbert, president of the United Farmers of Ontario, in North Ontario, Ont.; J. W. Kennedy, in Glengarry and Stormont; and T. W. Caldwell, president of the United Farmers of New Brunswick, in Victoria and Carleton, N.B.

There will also be Federal by-elections in Victoria City, B.C., where the new Minister of Agriculture, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, is seeking re-election; in Kingston, Ontario, where Sir Henry Drayton is a candidate for the seat he will need in the House as Sir Thomas Whites' successor in the position of Minister of Finance; in Prince, P.E.I., where the new Liberal leader, Mackenzie King, is standing, and in Quebec East, for the election of a successor to the seat held so long by Sir Wilfred Laurier.

There are now in the Dominion House five members drawn from the organized farmers' movement for a new national policy of justice for all. They are Hon. T. A. Crerar, John A. Maharg, John F. Reid, Andrew Knox and R. C. Henders. The four exponents and upholders of the principles of the Farmers' Platform who are candidates in pending by-elections will all head the polls triumphantly in their constituencies, if the farmers and others in those constituencies who believe in the principles these men stand for are true to their convictions in exercising their franchise. The group of members now in Parliament who stand staunchly for these principles is, as yet, a small one; but it exercises already upon public opinion

influences vastly disproportionate to its number. Its number and power are destined to increase greatly.

In the Ontario provincial arena the organized farmers, who have 65 candidates nominated, have mobilized their strength so rapidly and on a scale so formidable that there is manifest consternation in the camps of both the old political parties. That consternation is added to by the fact that 21 Labor candidates have taken the field. Five of the Ministers in the Hearst Government are being opposed in their constituencies by the candidates of the United Farmers of Ontario. There are 111 seats in the Ontario Legislature. Predictions range between 25 and 50 in regard to the number of U.F.O. representatives who will occupy seats in the chamber at Toronto as the result of the vote on October 20.

As to "Political Infidelity"

That unfailing exponent of the state of mind of plutocracy and privilege and partisanship, The Montreal Gazette, is deeply distressed by what it terms "the spread of political infidelity throughout the land." It harps on the failure of the Unionist party to pull itself together, and says:—

There is already much political infidelity in the country attested by the formation of Farmers' parties, Labor parties, and War Veterans' parties, and while official Liberalism may be as seriously sapped of strength by these organizations as is the Ministerial party, it is poor policy to rely for victory on the weakness of an opponent rather than on the strength of one's own cause.

Any former member of either of the self-proclaimed "grand old parties" who has broken loose from their trammels is regarded by The Montreal Gazette much as the Mohammedans used to be regarded by the Crusaders. "Dog of an infidel" is a common expression in tales of the Crusades. "Miscreant" is a word with the same etymological signification as "infidel." No doubt The Montreal Gazette, as it becomes more and more alarmed by political developments, will take to calling all Canadian electors who are not hidebound Grit or Tory partisans, "miscreants." There will be just as much sense in that as there is in calling them "infidels."

As a matter of plain fact, it is because of the infidelity of the old parties to the principles they have so loudly professed that so many thousands of Canadian electors, who place principles above partisanship, have cast their old-time political allegiance to the winds. This is saddening to The Montreal Gazette. The sort of people whose opinions are voiced by journals of that sort are going to have much to grieve over before Canadian political history is very many months older.

The Victory Loan

Every Canadian is vitally concerned in the success of the forthcoming Victory Loan. A year ago, when the last Victory Loan campaign was opened, the Canadian army was in the midst of the great battle on the western front, which culminated in victory. The knowledge that every dollar that was subscribed to the 1918 loan was so much backing up for the boys at the front was a very strong incentive to everyone at home to do his or her best, and loyally the people responded. Today, the situation is somewhat changed. The war was won nearly eleven months ago, but there is just as much need that the Victory Loan of 1919 should meet with a generous response.

A considerable part of the money asked

for in this loan is needed to pay the cost of maintaining the troops since the armistice was signed and to bring the men home. There are still 20,000 sick and wounded Canadian soldiers in hospitals in England and Canada, who must, of course, remain on the army payroll and be cared for at the public expense until they are well enough to be discharged. Disabled men and dependents of the fallen must also receive pensions, and all discharged men must receive the gratuities which have been authorized, ranging from one to six months' pay, according to length of service.

Then there is the cost of vocational training to fit returning soldiers to take their place in the industrial world, and the money which is being advanced by way of loan to approved ex-soldiers to enable them to engage in farming. These are obligations which Canada has to those who have fought her battles and helped to win the victory. These obligations can only be met through this new loan, and it is inconceivable that the people of Canada will withhold the money required for this purpose.

Another large portion of the money to be raised by the Victory Loan is to be used in making advances to Great Britain and other European countries to enable them to make purchases in Canada. Europe needs food, clothing, lumber and other necessities of life from Canada, and Canada has these things to sell. But Europe, owing to the conditions created by the war, cannot pay cash.

It is not only for the good of Europe, but also in our own interests that this credit should be provided, because without it, it would be impossible to market the surplus products of this country. Some idea of the consequences which depend upon the success of the loan can be gathered if we imagine the result of the British market being closed to Canadian wheat.

With these considerations in mind every citizen will realize that it is not only his duty, but also to his own interest that he should help the loan by every means in his power, by subscribing to the limit of his

ability himself and encouraging his neighbors and friends to do likewise. The Victory Loan, moreover, is a first-class investment. It bears interest at 5½ per cent. and the security is absolute.

Participation Certificates

Reports are current that some farmers have sold at the rate of a cent a bushel their participation certificates issued to them by the Canadian Wheat Board, in addition to the initial payment for their wheat on the basis of \$2.15 for No. 1 Northern in store at Fort William or Port Arthur. The Guide has been informed that there is a farmer in Saskatchewan who has actually sold his participation certificates for 50 cents.

It is said that some elevator operators, country merchants, implement dealers and others who are speculating in these certificates are telling farmers that the certificates are worth nothing, or next to nothing. Certain newspapers have helped these schemers by printing the assertion that the farmers stand practically no chance of ever realizing anything on the certificates. A certain number of farmers have thus been deluded into letting their certificates go for merely nominal sums.

Surely nothing could be more ill judged. Even the most uninformed onlooker should be able to see it as plain as a pikestaff that the very fact of anybody being ready to buy these certificates at any price indicates that they have value, and that there is reason to believe their value is more than the price offered for them. Orders have been sent out to all agents of the United Grain Growers Limited, and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., not to buy any participation certificates, but to impress upon all farmers the wisdom of their continuing to hold on to them.

It may be that the payments which the Wheat Board will be able to make when the 1919 crop is finally disposed of will be only a few cents a bushel. It may be that it will be 10 or 15 cents a bushel. Whatever the figure may be, it looks like an entirely well-

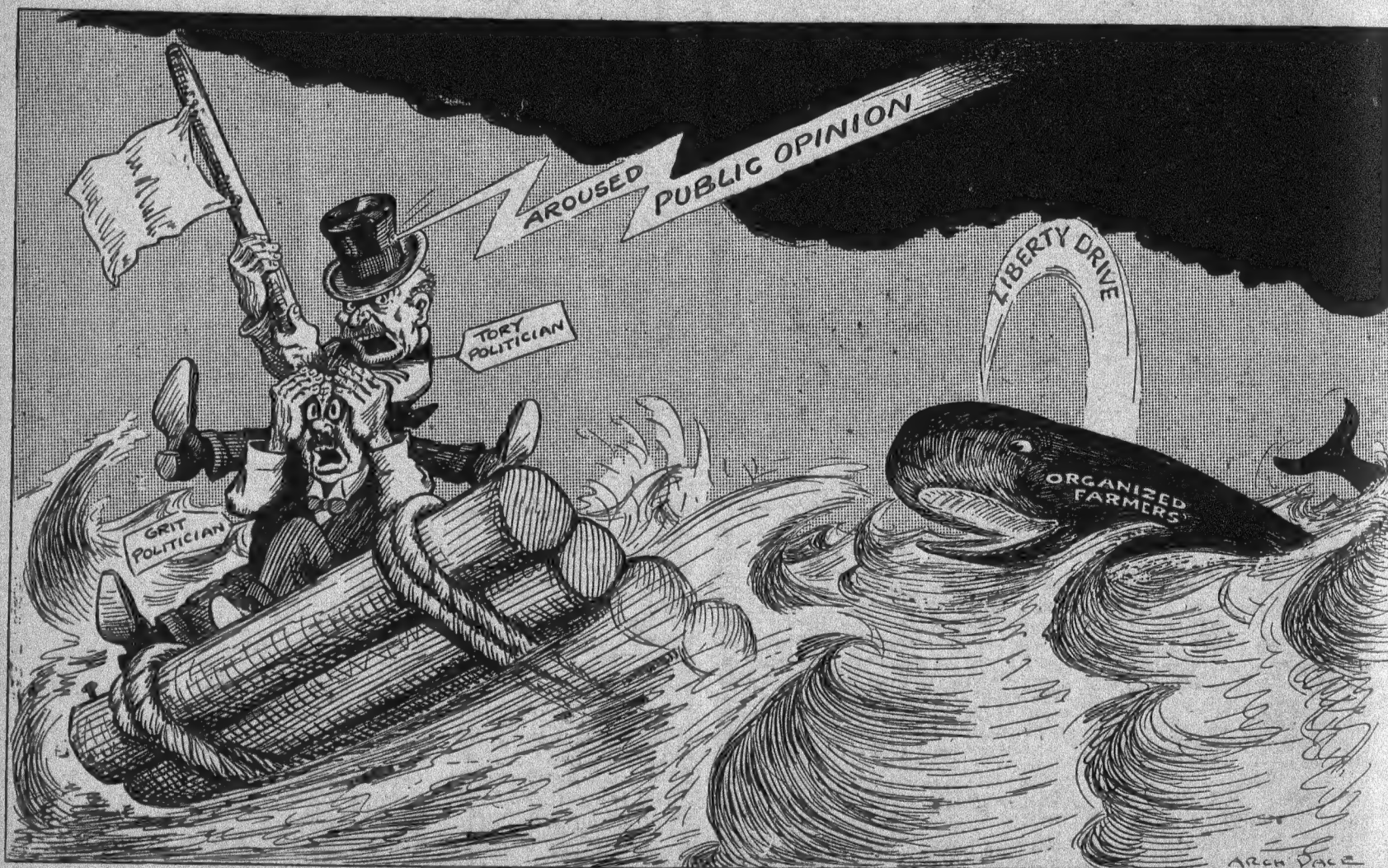
grounded assumption that the farmer will get from the Wheat Board as much as any purchaser is willing to offer him now for his certificate, and something more. Any onlooker having only such common information as is offered by the announcement made in the public press that the Wheat Board is charging the millers on the basis of \$2.30 for No. 1 Northern might surely consider himself justified in the deduction that the Board, after providing for storage and interest, and the expense of carrying on its work, should have left for the then holders of the participation certificates a surplus which will be likely to provide for the foreseeing individuals who have induced any farmers to sell certificates for a nominal sum, a very good return on their investment.

A Worker for Betterment

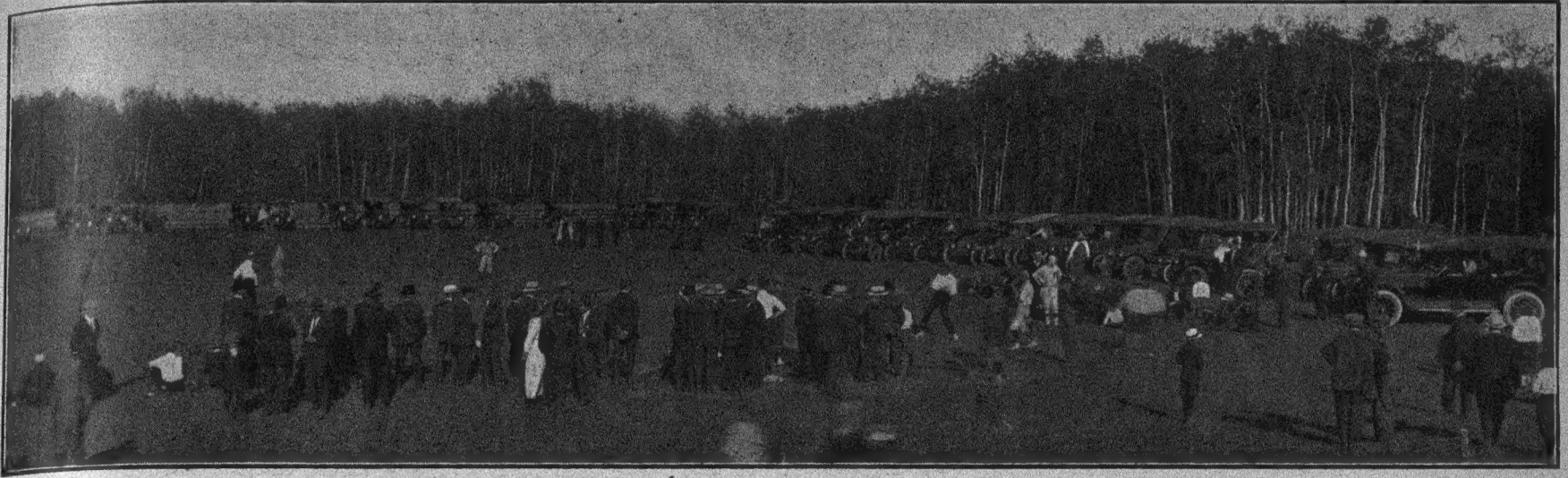
Letters continue to come to The Guide from readers who are moved to express their regret that Rev. Dr. Bland's removal to Toronto and the claims of the work he is doing there make it impossible to continue his regular weekly articles. From many parts of the West testimony is given that his written and spoken messages have been sources of inspiration. Speaking of the reception he had when he spoke in Battleford a few months ago, The Battleford Press says:—

The average man today has a conception of Christianity as something which should make this world right down here below a better place in which to live for everybody, by its application to the everyday affairs of mankind—social, business, political and educational. This fact easily explains why Dr. Bland was so eagerly received as an exponent of modern religious thought. Had the pulpits of the world been filled for some time back by men of Dr. Bland's viewpoint there would have been no recent deluge of blood, and no present unchristian strife between capital and labor.

It is real religion Rev. Dr. Bland stands for, not a Heaven beyond, but work for the establishment of justice and fraternity, according to God's will, in the world here and now.



A Heavy Sea and Trouble in Sight



Enjoying an Afternoon's Relaxation and Recreation During the Busy Season. Sports Day at Plumas, Manitoba.

Levi Thomson on the Budget

Speech Made by the Member for Qu'Appelle, Sask., in the Debate in Parliament Last June

IN pursuance of its plan of reprinting from the official shorthand report in Hansard, so far as its space will allow, the speeches made by western members in the Budget debate, last June, in the Dominion House of Commons, The Guide gives herewith the speech made by Levi Thomson, M.P. for the constituency of Qu'Appelle, Sask., on June 17. Mr. Thomson's speech was not as long as the average run of speeches in the debate, and The Guide is able to reprint it in full. Mr. Thomson said:—

"The proposals of the budget under discussion are far from satisfactory to me. On the other hand, I am not desirous of an election or a change of government with matters in their present position.

"I am told that such being my views I have no right to vote for the amendment under consideration, that I must be either for or against the government, that if I wish the government to retain office I must vote for all its measures whether I like them or not, whether I believe them to be right or wrong. The acceptance of that doctrine would certainly relieve a representative of an unpleasant responsibility. It would reduce our duties to that of rubber stamps, or at the outside of being ready to consult with the government whenever the members of the government wished to consult us.

Functions of Parliament

"But I must confess that pleasant as that doctrine is it does not look sound to me. If the doctrine is to be accepted, I fail to see the need for members remaining here for from three to seven months each year. All that would be needed would be for the government to call us together for a few days during each year for consultation, or better still we might arrange that a vote be taken every five years to decide what party or what set of public men should have charge of the affairs of the country. That would do away with the great expense of holding yearly sessions.

"But so long as we are elected to represent the people of the country, so long as our constituents select us to voice their views, and we are called here for the purpose of considering and discussing public measures, it seems to me we are bound by our voices and votes to give effect so far as we are able to the desires of our constituents, at least in so far as we are able to understand those desires and can conscientiously support them; and when we reach the stage where we feel that our own views and convictions are so far from being in accord with those of the majority of our constituents that we cannot properly represent them, we should resign and allow our constituents to select representatives who can represent them.

Attitude of Government

"The threat has been held out that if we insist on voting against the government proposals or in favor of the amendment, the government will resign.

Let me read the following extract from the Toronto World:—

PREMIER TO RESIGN IF WESTERNERS BOLT

COMMONS WILL HEAR STARTLING ANNOUNCEMENT IF DISSENTERS PERSIST

Special to the Toronto World.—Ottawa, June 10.—The political situation precipitated by the budget speech, and threatened bolt of western unionist members, is receiving careful consideration and may soon receive decisive treatment from the government. Every effort is being made to bring the dissenters into line. If, however, these efforts prove unsuccessful an announcement may be made in the House that will carry something like consternation to the insurgents. It is rumored that before the debate closes the House will be plainly told that any considerable defection from the government on the budget will necessitate the resignation of the prime minister.

Few members on either side of the House desire an election, and few unionist members would care to take the responsibility of over-throwing the union government. It is believed that a formal announcement by the prime minister that this government will be unwilling to "carry on," unless it can command practically the united support of its followers in the House, will cause the great majority of the western unionists to vote against the McMaster amendment and accept the assurance of the government that a general revision of the tariff will be made in the near future.

"Talk about autocratic rule! I don't wish the government to resign but after all there is no good reason why this should happen unless a majority of the members of this House believes that a greater reduction should have been made, and if a majority takes that view there seems no other course left but one of two—the government should either meet the views of the majority or give way to a government that will meet those views.

As To "Carrying On"

"It is not fair to insist that the minority must rule or that the elected representatives of the people must by their vote give the lie to their own views or those of their constituents. That is what is being demanded. But, if I rightly understand the situation the threat in the Toronto World, and the threats we hear around this House, are not made from fear of an adverse majority but in order to frighten us from taking such action as shall reduce the government majority.

"The threat is made that if things are not exactly to its liking, the government will not 'carry on' as the Toronto World puts it. I wonder what the people making those threats would have thought, were our boys in the front trenches during war, to refuse to 'carry on' unless everything were to their liking, and what would have been the result had the Allied soldiers generally adopted the policy which we are told our government may adopt unless it can command practically the united support of its followers.

"If such policy is adopted the responsibility must rest on the government. And if there should be a majority of the members of this House who believe the reductions are not such as should have been made, the government must

take the responsibility for introducing a budget not commanding the support of a majority. We did not introduce the budget and I for one refuse to accept the responsibility for it.

The Real Question at Issue

"The Minister of Immigration and Colonization (Mr. Calder), on this question said: 'The real question at issue that underlies the situation that we have at present is, as to whether or not this parliament is desirous that this government should continue in office and carry on.'

"No doubt the minister sincerely believes that is the real question at issue and that this belief justifies him in supporting the financial proposals, but I am unable to come to the same conclusion. The minister says, 'Every member of the House is the keeper of his own conscience.' I agree with him in that, though I cannot agree with him as to what the real question at issue is.

"It seems to me we are now asked to show by our votes, which we prefer, the principles laid down in the budget proposals before us or those enunciated in the amendment. This question is raised at a time when it can be properly raised and should be raised. The main objection raised against the previous amendment of my honorable friend from Brome (Mr. McMaster), cannot apply in this case. On the debate on that previous amendment when I objected to the time at which that amendment was brought forward I was asked by my honorable friend from Wright (Mr. Devlin) to suggest any other way by which the matter might be brought before the House. I then suggested that it might better be done when the budget is brought down. That has been done.

The Budget Proposals

I cannot conscientiously support the budget proposals and I can support the amendment though were I drawing it I would prefer the wording suggested by my honorable friend from Red Deer (Mr. Clark). But, as has been explained, an amendment to the amendment cannot be moved on this occasion; so we are limited to a choice between the budget proposals and the amendment, and following the rule laid down by the minister of immigration, that each member must be guided by the dictates of his own conscience, I must cast my vote for the amendment.

"There are reasons for this that appeal very strongly to me. One is that, though I do not believe free trade is a sure cure for all our political ills, I believe it would at least alleviate many of them, and I believe that the so-called protective system is the chief cause of many of those ills. It appeals to all that is selfish and cowardly in human nature, while free trade develops manliness, self-reliance and courage, all qualities sorely needed at this time.

Manufacturers and Tariff

"We are told that the tariff is not in issue at this time. Still the Manu-

facturers' Association is spending fortunes in trying to build up protectionist sentiment. Naturally, the friends of free trade have tried to keep up their end of the fight, and they feel that the representatives of agricultural constituencies should be working in their interest in this House.

"If we fail them now, if we let our desires for partisan, or political advantage stand in the way of desire to promote sound fiscal principles, it will mean a serious set-back to the advancement of those principles.

"I understand that the Manufacturers' Association has been sending a document around to the different manufacturing concerns in the country, and I propose to read the heading of it as follows:—

Whereas employment must be found for our returning soldiers, in addition to the large number of employees who have been engaged in the manufacture of war munitions,

And whereas in order to furnish the maximum employment for our workmen it is necessary to stimulate the activity of industrial enterprises of every description,

And whereas values of all commodities are in process of adjustment and any changes in the present fiscal policy would tend to delay the return to normal conditions,

And whereas the present demand for tariff revision is creating uncertainty, retarding initiative and will result in serious conditions of unemployment,

And whereas Great Britain, France and other countries are restricting imports to conserve their own resources for the employment of their own people,

We, the undersigned employees of hereby request that, as our representative in parliament, you will protect the interests of Canadian labor by the use of your influence in preventing, at this critical period, any change in the present fiscal policy under which the country has progressed and prospered.

One Firm's Reply

"There is a blank left, I suppose, for the signatures of the employees of the manufacturing institution, but the particular firm and employees from whom I received this, instead of attaching their signatures to it, filled up the space with the following type-written comments:—

We think industrial activity would be better stimulated by lowering the price than by raising it.

If values are in process of adjustment downwards, the lowering of the tariff would assist instead of delay the return to normal conditions.

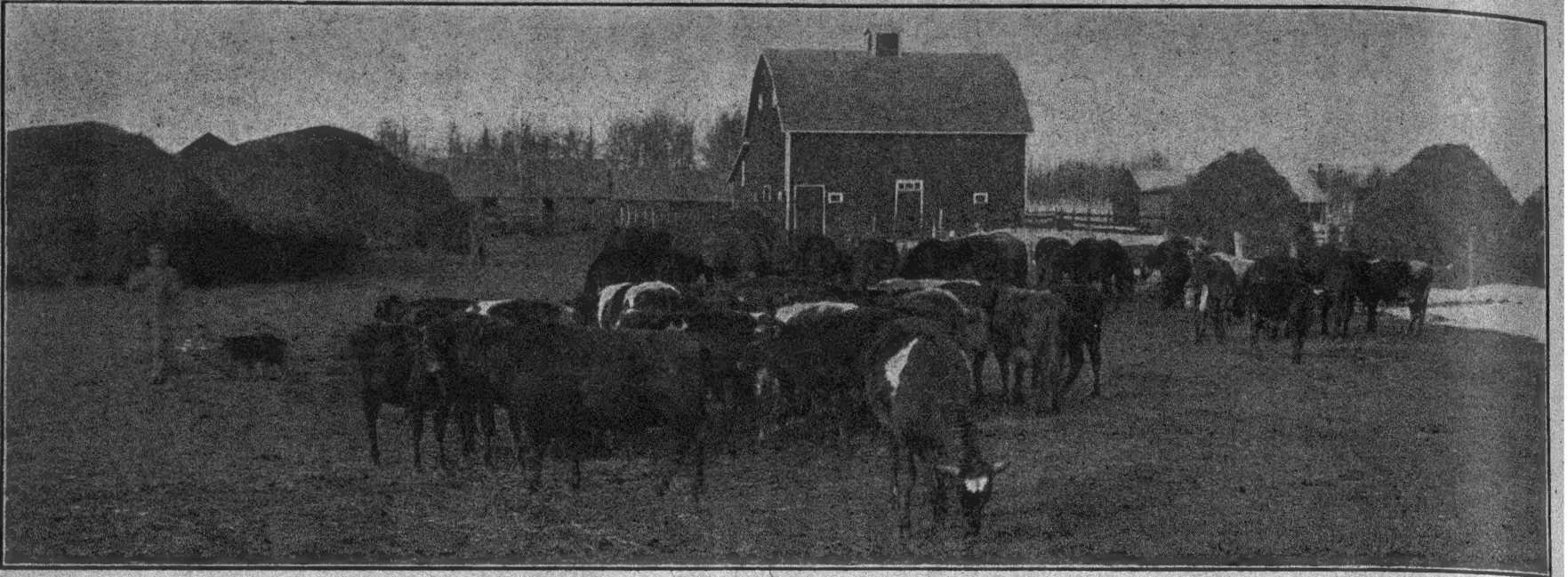
Terminate the uncertainty regarding the tariff by lowering it and take the initiative in doing so and encourage initiative in others along this most worthy line as well as increase employment and abolish unemployment.

And since Germany was the worst protected country in the world, and look at the hell of one mess she is in now, let us avoid same by finding employment for our returned soldiers and war munition hands by cutting the "fit" out of the profiteer, and enlarge trade by taking smaller profits, for the employment of our own people and the opening up of the resources of our own land.

And whereas Russia is introducing a system at variance with our practice it behooves us to meet it by reducing prices and profits and increasing employments and production.

And whereas production exceed consumption in home industries right now due to the high price and consequent restriction of trade, and the most legitimate way to increase production is to enlarge

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A Manitoba Farm Yard. The Cattle Ensure a Steady Yearly Income.

Co-operation in Saskatchewan

Provincial Agricultural Department Stimulates Livestock Industry---By P. M. Abel

DURING my absence from the Canadian West I have often speculated on the feature of development which would be most noticeable after the world-war gave up first place in the minds of men. Undoubtedly it is the extent to which the principle of co-operation has been applied to the settlement of rural problems. We had watched the splendid Belgian horses toiling along through the biting mist which ushers in their winter dawn, the creaking wains high loaded with beets for the co-operative factory, we had eyed with respect the little German agricultural banks which had gone through the fire-test of an unsuccessful war, and even in England the co-operative stores had challenged our attention because of the unique place they held in the life of the community. And as I meditated on the stability which these institutions helped to impart to old-world agriculture, I had entertained high hopes that this underlying principle of co-operation would find as wide application in our country. For, when the war overtook us, apart from the Grain Growers' Grain Company, co-operative ventures here were only in their infancy. So it is that the most encouraging change which arrests the attention of returning farmers is the organization which our industry has undergone, an organization which bids fair to surpass that which in our sojourn I hoped would be imitated.

Viewing the work promoted by the various provincial governments, Saskatchewan has probably gone the furthest as we may see by a review of the work of their co-operative organization branch. Since 1913 they have established over 300 local co-operative trading associations, with 1,200 shareholders and an annual business turnover well over \$4,000,000. Besides this, they have floated co-operative enterprises dealing with livestock and wool marketing, creameries, potato growing, hail insurance and community breeding, with extensions into other fields projected. The growth of this movement is well worth studying.

Following the success of co-operative grain marketing before the war, local grain growers' associations in many districts adopted the co-operative principle in purchasing binder twine, building and fencing material and other lines of farm supplies. These ventures proved highly satisfactory, but as the associations had no legal status each member was individually liable for any debts which the association might contract. This led to the widespread desire among farmers for the enactment of such legislation as would facilitate the organization of co-operative associations for the production and marketing of farm products and the purchase of farm supplies, in which shareholders would enjoy limited liability as do shareholders in joint stock companies. Accordingly the provincial government,

recognizing the insistency of the farmers' demands, passed the necessary legislation in 1913, which, with subsequent amendments, has given rise to the splendid growth of the movement in that province. One wise provision was made which imitators would do well to copy. So many of these schemes for rural betterment finally gain the assent of the house, the necessary legislation is passed, but owing to lack of a centralized driving force nothing constructive is ever undertaken. Looking backward one sees the path of agricultural legislation strewn with youthful skeletons that gave fair promises—promises which touched the pocket-books of those in power. But the Saskatchewan authorities showed their sincerity and placed the administration of the act under a registrar whose duty it was to encourage and assist those who would avail themselves of it. They were fortunate enough to choose W. W. Thompson, himself a farmer and an agricultural college graduate. Due in no small degree to the energy and enthusiasm he has brought into this work, the agricultural co-operation branch has grown from nothing to its present dimensions.

Organizing a Local
The chief work of the co-operative

branch is the formation of local associations throughout the province. Five or more persons who wish to join forces for the sale of farm produce or purchase of farm supplies apply to the registrar for incorporation under the act. They may fix their capital to suit the extent of the business they intend to undertake. At least 75 per cent. of the stockholders must be farmers. This ensures control remaining in the hands of those whom the act was designed to assist, but it has given rise to dissatisfaction in that it bars the laboring men in the larger centres from organizing to obtain the same relief against excessive retail prices. It is to be hoped that this inequality will soon be overcome. Societies determine how much of the subscribed capital shall be paid up, and elect their own board of directors and manager. The society is free to buy and sell in any market. Each association is governed by a set of standard by-laws under the act, but as these are concerned only with the manner of organization, duties of officers, and holding of meetings, these do not in any way muzzle the local authorities. In addition the society may pass such additional by-laws as it desires, but these must be ratified by the registrar at Regina, before they become operative.

This is simply a safeguard against by-laws which conflict with or overstep the legal power of limited companies.

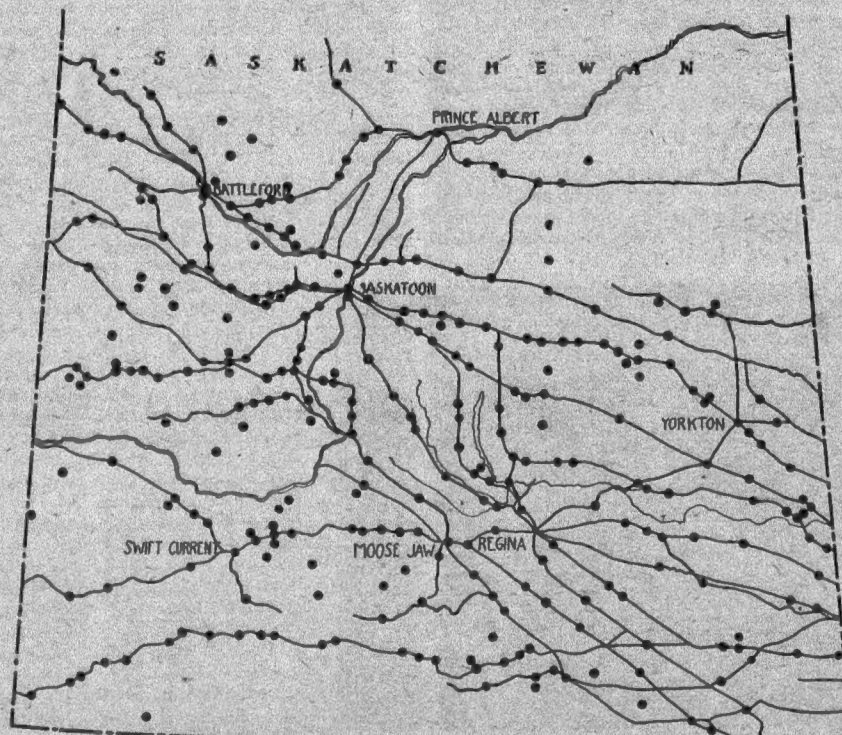
The benefit gained through incorporation is the privilege of limited liability, that is, each shareholder in an incorporated association is only liable for the debts and liabilities of the association to an amount equal to the amount unpaid on the share or shares for which he has subscribed. If his shares are fully paid up he has no further liability. In addition to this, the association will have continuity of existence, its shareholders continue to be shareholders until they sell their shares, or its affairs are wound up. There is no annual membership fee to pay. Moreover, as a shareholder in a co-operative association, each man will have an equal voice in directing the affairs of the concern, and will be in a position to gain much information and experience which will be of value from an educational and social as well as from a financial standpoint.

Another instance of foresight is the freedom which has been accorded to individual societies. They are not tied to the Regina office for instructions, nor are they irritated with orders continually emanating from a government source. The system does not savour of paternalism. They are simply organized by the assistance of the registrar and then steer their own course under local guidance.

Policy, Practice and Profits

Now as to the work of the associations. They may be either for purchasing or selling or both, but as a rule they confine themselves to one activity. A fair example of a buying association is that of Loreburn. The paid-up capital of this association is \$1,000, distributed among 71 shareholders. During the past year they did nearly \$30,000 worth of business which netted a profit of \$1,334.89. Notice the way in which the profits are divided. The creation of a reserve fund is made a first charge. At least ten per cent of each year's profits is set aside for this purpose until an amount accumulates to at least 30 per cent. of the paid-up capital. After that shareholders are paid a dividend which must not exceed eight per cent. Lastly, the remaining profit is divided among the patrons in proportion to the volume of business done with the association. This may or may not include patrons who are not shareholders. In practice, associations pay less attention to the dividends paid than to the return made to patrons, as the policy is to encourage trading with the association to swell the volume of business and rate of turnover, the factors on which future profits depend. Some associations, instead of making a return to the patron who is not a subscriber, set aside his annual payment until he has a credit

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Where the Co-operative Associations of Saskatchewan are Located.
The map shows that they are fairly evenly distributed over the province.

Common Breeding Practices



Prof. A. A. Dowell.

The highest ambition of every livestock breeder, whether he be a producer of market or breeding animals, is to secure the greatest results from a given outlay of time and feed—in other words the production of animals better suited to the present day needs of man. His success or failure depends not only upon his skill in feeding and caring for the animals

with which he is privileged to work, but on his ability to breed a type capable of responding to the right kind of treatment. Successful breeding is in fact the real foundation for all livestock improvement. It has been the means of establishing the scores of separate and distinct breeds of today; and has made possible the rapid improvement in the quality of our market stock.

Breeders have resorted to widely different methods in their attempt to raise the standard of their herds and flocks. Many of those engaged in the production of market animals begin with rather inferior individuals and strive for improvement by up-grading. Others feel that greater success is secured through cross-breeding. Then we find that large body of pure-bred breeders making more or less use of two other methods commonly called in breeding and line-breeding.

Up-Grading and Economy

Up-grading is one of the most valuable means of livestock improvement. It involves the breeding up from common or scrub females by the constant use of pure-bred sires of a particular breed. As the herd increases in numbers the superior female off-spring gradually replace the foundation dams so that the herd eventually approaches the uniformity of type and character of pure-bred animals. The progeny of scrub females bred to a pure-bred male carry 50 per cent. of the pure breeding of the sire; the next generation would carry 75 per cent. of pure blood; the next 87½ per cent. and so on. It offers the cheapest and most rapid method of raising the standard of our market stock.

By the use of good beef bulls on the little native cows, cattle breeders in the southern parts of the United States have been able to add much to the value of their herds, and hence to the wealth of the nation. So it is with the under-sized range mares. Many good draft geldings are now coming from those sections that but a few years ago produced those little cayuses that had practically no commercial value. High-producing dairy breeds have been developed in like manner by the use of bulls from high-producing ancestors. Similar improvement has been effected in sheep and swine.

A Discussion of Up-Grading, Cross-Breeding, In-Breeding and Line-Breeding---By Prof. A. A. Dowell

Up-grading could be carried on by the use of a pure-bred sire on common females, or with well-bred females and a scrub sire. For economic reasons the former is the usual practice. It enables the man with limited finances to purchase a considerable number of plain females, mate them to a high-class sire and secure immediate results. Greater improvement in market stock has been brought about from grading than all other breeding practices combined. It is to be highly recommended in all cases where the beginning is made with common or inferior animals.

Cross-Breeding and Its Dangers

Cross-breeding refers to the mating of a male of one breed with females of an entirely separate and distinct breed—as the Hereford-Shorthorn or Yorkshire-Duroc-Jersey cross. It is a common practice among those breeders who are producing grade cattle, sheep and swine for the open market. They believe that the sudden mixture of widely-different blood adds to the vitality, size and feeding qualities of the off-spring. Many horse breeders are forced into crossing for the simple reason that stallions of the desired breed are not always available. Others breed first to a Clydesdale, then to a Percheron,

original herd of females begin to pass their period of usefulness, he is forced to replace them either by buying animals of similar breeding from those who are content with adhering to a single breed, or, as is more commonly done, retain his more promising cross-bred females. A

Specific example will be of value in showing the evil results which inevitably follow the latter choice. Let us say that an Aberdeen-Angus bull has been mated to a number of red Shorthorn cows. The first cross will result in a very pleasing lot of calves—all blacks, without horns and quite uniform in type. From outward appearances they closely resemble the sire. But how will they perform in the breeding test?



Winners in Aberdeen-Angus Get of Sire Class, Toronto, 1919.
Owned by J. D. Larkin, Queenstown, Ont.

effects of this practice on the future production of the herd.

It is true that many good animals have been produced as a result of a direct cross between two well-established breeds. In many cases they may even seem to be a slight improvement over the parent stock. If the cross breeder were content with marketing all off-spring from their first cross, and continue breeding from high-grade or pure-bred stock, his endeavors might be considered successful in so far as the financial returns are concerned. But the difficulty is simply this—as the

If one of these cross-bred bulls is mated to these cross-bred heifers, the result in this case will be some black polled calves, some red polled, others black with horns and still others red with horns. A motley array indeed. The same would be true in crossing any of the common breeds of livestock, but is more particularly noticed in swine where the breed differences in size and color are so marked. Such animals not only detract from the appearance of the entire herd but are subject to a more or less severe discount at the time of marketing. To make the practice successful, the progeny of the first cross, which should always be marketed because of mixed breeding and hence inability to beget uniform off-spring, must necessarily show sufficient superiority over the parent stock to more than offset the depreciation in the breeding herd due to advancing age. As a matter of fact there is room for considerable discussion as to any actual superiority of this first cross, especially if their parents were of approved breeding and individuality. From the standpoint of continued production, then, it is evident that cross-breeding fails under the acid test of practical breeding.

Furthermore the practice is open to a far more serious

objection than simply the lack of uniformity and hence decreased returns in those herds where it is practiced. It acts as a check to the improvement of the breeds involved by deliberately undoing or tearing down the work of the constructive breeder. Many good ani-



Entry of J. G. Barron, in the Shorthorn Get of Sire Class, Toronto, 1919.

mals that would have proved of untold value in improving their own breed have been forced to spend their energy in this useless method of crossing.

Crosses in Breed History

It should be mentioned before passing that cross-breeding has served a valuable purpose in the past in establishing many of our present day breeds of livestock. Early crosses naturally resulted in animals of widely different types, but by carefully retaining those more nearly approaching the standard desired, it was possible to eventually fix these characters in the form of a new and distinct breed. Permanent results, however, can be expected only after years of the most painstaking work.

Many crosses have been made during recent years in an effort to establish breeds more desirable than those now at hand. One of the leading institutions of the United States spent years in attempting to establish a type of horse with the feet, legs and action of the Clydesdale and body of the Shire by crossing these two breeds. The work was not crowned with success because of two outstanding difficulties. In the first place progress was limited due to the fact that horses require four to five years for each new generation. Secondly the slow rate of increase left little room for careful selection, especially when the progeny of early crosses differ so widely from the standard desired.

Specialized Uses of Crosses

The Shorthorn-Galloway cross has long been practiced in the Old Country to supply butchers with the highly-prized blue roan steers. Because of the popularity of the uniform blue roan progeny of this first cross, an attempt has been made to establish a new beef breed with this distinctive blue roan character. The first cross left a very uniform lot of thick-fleshed blue greys that met the highest expectation. In the breeding test, however, they proved an utter failure. Some of their progeny came with and others without horns, some were white with black ears and noses, others red, and so on—uniformity scattered to the winds. So far it has been found impossible to fix the blue roan color—it can be secured only by the original cross.

We hear men constantly advocating the development of some new breeds and lamenting that the work is not already under way. One which is mentioned perhaps more frequently than others is the need for a new breed of hogs—between the extreme bacon and extreme lard hog in type. We already have two medium-thick breeds, so it is doubtful if such a hog is really needed, but no doubt could be produced in time, if desired. The two breeds which would be most successfully used would be the Tamworth and Duroc-Jersey, so that color differences would be avoided. The breeder would then have to contend only with differences in type.

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Winners in Hereford Get of Sire Class, Illinois State Fair, 1919.
Owned by W. T. McCray, Kentland, Ind.

Manitoba Grain Growers

The Liberty Drive

First Phase—Tuesday, October 7—Your Local Board Meets

All over rural Manitoba, groups of earnest men and women—nine at least in each group—for it is expected that every member will do his level utmost to be on hand—will get together on Tuesday evening, the seventh day of October. In many cases the numbers will be larger for where women's sections are organized their officers will be invited into conference, and where there are district officers they will be asked to advise and suggest, and wherever the boards can lay their hands on whole-souled active workers, they will ask them to help in working out the plans. It will be essentially a meeting for business—a meeting to do one thing, viz., to make the October 15 canvass an unqualified success.

One question should be paramount in the meeting—the question as to what the board, charged with responsibility for the work of the local association, can do to meet its share of the responsibility for 100 per cent. organization of the men and women of the local area. There should be the clear understanding that the movement is asking for a clear and definite facing of that problem with the purpose of sending out the strongest possible force of personal canvassers to complete the task on the day of the "drive."

The practical arranging of the canvassing teams will be an important part of the work. What pairs or trios will be got together and along what roads will each group be sent. The members of the local board should all be volunteers for the day, and wherever possible other enthusiastic grain growers should be got to help. The women's sections and women members generally will render important assistance.

In all the planning the idea of efficiency—the getting of results—the actual increase of membership, should be held in view. Work to make your local stronger than it ever was. Work to commend the movement generally. Work to win people to the support of the independent political action which is the prime necessity today.

The making of a special effort to increase our women membership should be taken up by the board. Some locals have never attempted it. Surely, the time is now ripe. Our women will vote in future elections. They are absolutely necessary to the maintenance of a community organization. They are anxious to have that share in life and the real issues of life which our movement can assist them to secure. Do not allow your local association to be out of the running. Get the number of women to practically equal the number of men.

Plan to get the young people. They are your future workers, your future leaders. Have them in and interested now. Get them thinking along the progressive line. Win them to the great ideal of co-operative community service as the one satisfying conception of life.

Have the local board look carefully and purposefully over the whole ground of what ought to be done. Plan and pledge fully the doing of it; and go out to make good your pledge.

If for any reason the board meeting was not held on Tuesday, do not let it drop. Get it in before the 15th. Everything depends on the board doing the foundation work for the "drive" in advance.

Second Phase—Wednesday, October 15—A Whole Day of Carefully-Planned Canvassing

Every canvasser will know what phase of the work he can best deal with in urging people to enroll. Give them for example as fundamental reasons such as the following:—

1. As a community organization, neighbors with neighbors, for the common well-being we need you.

2. The organization is one through which the individual is enabled to multiply the power of his personal influence.

3. It has effected good results in the

Conducted Officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by the Secretary

W. R. Wood, 306 Bank of Hamilton Bldg., Winnipeg

past and is seeking to effect further good results in time to come.

4. It stands for principles, that if enacted into law, will make for the good of all.

5. Much of the failure—where it has failed in the past—has been from lack of numbers.

6. If your local has not done all that it should have done, the thing to be done is to get inside and help it do better.

7. The enrollment of young people is a primary necessity for success. Youth can furnish some elements that cannot be furnished by age.

8. The powers that be say the protective system with its rake-off to the profiteers is to continue. We need your support in saying it must stop.

9. If there is some person in the association whom you do not like, there is all the more reason that your influence should be exerted in the organization to help off-set any harm he may do.

10. If you are dissatisfied as to local officers, get in with a dozen more and elect better ones.

11. Many locals are saving hundreds of dollars yearly on co-operative buying,

pation of our people may depend very largely on the vote of the new electors—the women of Canada. Our organization invites them into full and active membership.

20. We are organizing to re-make our communities along the lines of progressive democracy. We want a population intelligent, informed, alert, active, working together for the common good.

21. You should be in the movement because you need what it can give you of inspiration, encouragement, information, personal power; and it needs what you can give it of practical assistance and personal service and advocacy.

Come in and help and be helped.

Third Phase—Friday, October 17—A Meeting of Every Local Association

This meeting is suggested by way of rounding up the effort. A good, rousing meeting, well planned for and with all arrangements carefully made will be a fitting climax of effort, and it is hoped of success. Make it a social time. Make your new members welcome. If you can, have a cake and pie, and a sip or two of "the cup that cheers." Bring along a little music

The Liberty Drive---October 15th

1st phase—A preliminary board meeting to organize the workers of every local.

2nd phase—The day itself, October 15—a day of well-planned aggressive work, putting the movement in Manitoba fully on its feet for progress.

3rd phase—Every association meeting on Friday evening, October 17, in a special rally for receiving new members, discussing a special communication from Central and laying plans for the fall and winter work.

In this Emergency Effort everything depends on local loyalty to the movement, on individual faithfulness and initiative. Will you and your board and your association "measure up."

and saving hundreds on co-operative selling. You should be sharing.

12. The association stands for clean politics and public life. You know how it is needed and ought to help the propaganda.

13. The training of work in an active local is worth a great deal to every live individual.

14. The farmers have never been adequately represented in legislature or in parliament. It is up to you to help them secure proportional representation.

15. When appeals for action in regard to grievances have been made to government, the common excuse for inaction has been that our delegates represent only a small fraction of the farmers. We are weak in proportion as we are few. We shall be stronger for every increase in numbers.

16. The distrust of partyism, Liberalism, Toryism, Unionism, has spread so widely that if we stand together we can have practically a "solid West" for our principles—and with Ontario, that solid West will exercise no small power in the next House of Commons.

17. The returned soldiers generally believe in our principles and will support us. Every returned soldier on the land ought to be in our organization. Already some of them are among our foremost workers.

18. The labor electors in Western Canada, dissatisfied with present government, and recognizing that progress must come through constitutional propaganda, are increasingly looking toward the Farmers' Platform as the kind of policy they must support.

19. The social and political emanci-

and a light reading or recitation and make everybody feel at home.

Your board might make it the occasion of introducing their plans for the fall and winter so far as they are formulated. Get your people looking forward to the things that are to be done. Get them so interested that they will seek a share in the work. Set them to work and work with them.

A special communication will be sent from the Central office to be read and discussed at this meeting. Be on hand to give your opinion and to take part in any decisions that may be arrived at.

And another function should not be omitted, namely, the reading of the report of the local drive which narrates the work done and the results attained. This report, if it is up to or beyond your expectations will be a stimulus to every grain grower. You have learned by actual experience what you can do. If it is not up to your expectations it should still be a stimulus. It shows you the need for closer co-operation and more judicious and energetic effort. And when it is forwarded to the provincial office, as should be done on Saturday morning, it will go to swell the record of our first young Liberty Drive.

Suggestions for Canvassers

Be on the job early. If possible, arrange to cover half your route by lunch time.

Don't go alone if you can help it. We want to show our people that not one or two, but the whole organization

is behind this effort. Have an optimistic and aggressive companion, or better still, two or three. If a farmer is led to feel that the local association has sent a car load of people to interview him and his wife he will begin to think it is getting somewhere.

Believe enthusiastically in your proposition. This is absolutely essential to success.

Be absolutely honest with the people you approach. Make no claims which are not fully substantiated.

Aim primarily to win interest and sympathy, and secondarily, membership and co-operation.

Keep the ideal high. We are not a dollar-grabbing institution. We exist for the betterment of community life and defence of the interests of the people on the land.

Be able to answer the question: "What do I get out of it for the dollar, or two dollars, I pay in?" One gets out of it the opportunity to co-operate with a great living organization in serving the community, the cause of rural life generally, and the Canadian democracy at large.

Emphasize the value to the individual and to the family of being an integral part of the most active and progressive organization in the country.

Insist upon the absolute practical necessity of enlisting the women of the community. They are doing some of our best work. We need them to make our association a real community organization and we need their support and votes in coming elections.

Do not pass by the young people. If we cannot attract them we shall fail. We must win them. The "drive" should enroll many hundreds of both sexes from 16 to 25 years of age.

Don't quit too soon. Don't quit at all till your route is covered. If you don't finish on the 15th, round up the corners on the 16th and 17th so as to be able to report on the evening of the 17th.

Wherever you go announce the Friday night meeting and invite attendance.

Suggestions for Local Officers

The success of your board meeting may depend on you. A little judicious telephoning in advance may make all the difference between failure and success.

If circumstances should prevent your board meeting on October 7 there is a clear week before the day of the drive. Get them together and do the work when it is possible. Be ready with everything planned for the morning of the 15th.

If you held your board meeting but failed to complete arrangements, do not give it up. Have a second gathering. Go after your men. Get going in spite of circumstances.

By way of finally making sure before going "over the top" it might be well after tea on Tuesday, October 14 to get in touch with your canvassers, by phone or otherwise, just to guarantee that every one knows his or her duty, and is ready to begin it.

Farmer Candidates Ontario Provincial Elections Will Have 66.

Toronto, September 26.—At least 66 United Farmer candidates will be in the field in the present provincial general elections, so J. J. Morrison, secretary of the United Farmers of Ontario, stated today. Mr. Morrison denied that the United Farmers were opposing liberal candidates much more generally than conservative candidates, as had been charged in some quarters.

"The fact is," said Mr. Morrison, "that the United Farmers have been absolutely impartial as between the two old parties. It has placed candidates in the field in practically every constituency in which, in the judgment of the farmers of that constituency, the proportion of rural population indicated they should be represented by a farmer. There are 68 constituencies of this class (rural constituencies), and it is expected there will be at least 66 United Farmer candidates in the field."

Stanfield's "Red Label" Underwear

To men who work outdoors in Canada, the question of winter underwear is one of great importance. The answer lies in

Stanfield's "Red Label" Underwear

which is made of the best grade wool obtainable. It fits perfectly, giving comfort, freedom, and warmth, and is the best underwear for outdoor work. All good dealers sell it.

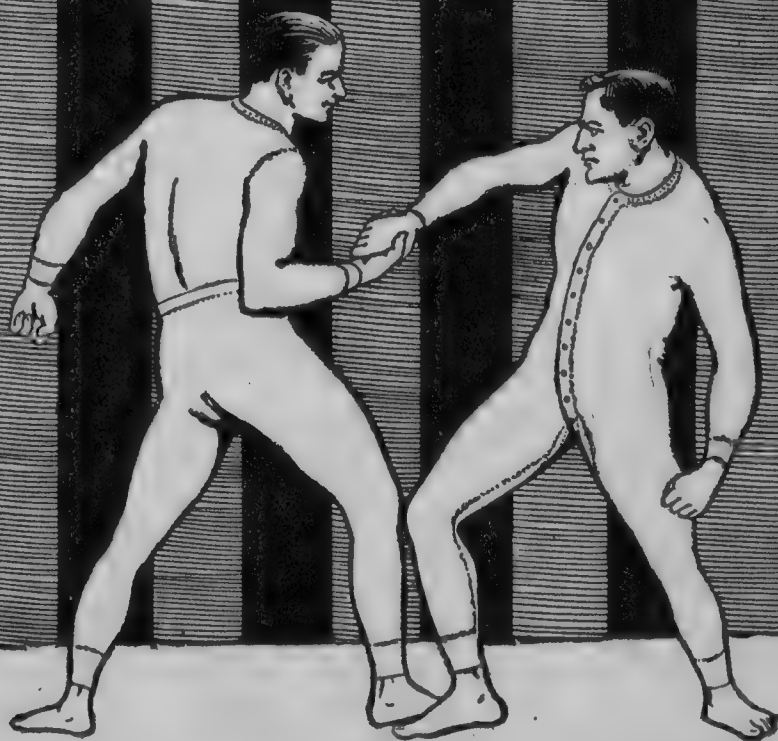
We also make underwear of lighter weights, for both indoor and outdoor work. Send for free sample book.

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Unshrinkable

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Generations

Over a quarter of a century ago the late C. E. Stanfield, Pioneer underwear manufacturer, of Truro, N.S., discovered a way to prevent woolen underwear from shrinking—by the radical but sensible plan of taking the shrink out of the wool before it went to the knitting machines.

From the very first the sterling quality of Stanfield's Underwear, as proved by wear and washing, has been its most prominent feature. It actually DOES NOT SHRINK, full up, nor mat—and on the basis of length of service it is the best value offered in underwear.

Stanfield's Original Pure Wool—the Universal Favorite with Outdoor Workers. Wonderfully warm and absorbent. Red, Blue and Black Labels—regular, medium and heavy weights.

Mothers will be specially interested in the wonderfully handy Adjustable Combinations and Adjustable Sleepers for growing children. Simply moving the button on the waist allows for two or three years growth and the detachable lower is a great convenience.

**Stanfield's Limited
Truro, N.S.**

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at World's Original and Greatest School, and become independent, with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. — JONES NATIONAL SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 52 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, President.

Relief in Drought Districts

THE Enchant local has been interesting itself in the method to be followed in distributing relief in the drought area. O. A. Stern, secretary, forwards the following resolution containing suggestions in this matter:—

"Whereas this local deems it advisable to state that in previous years it has been the custom of the government when issuing food orders in the drought district, to applicant for same, they are usually made out to some named storekeeper. The said applicant then presents his order to the merchant for the amount stated, and it has been noted that the said applicant has been unable to get the article he wishes to purchase, and, in consequence, has to take any makeshift of goods the said storekeeper carries, this causing complaints which could be avoided by the following:—

"This local recommends to the government, that apart from the seed and feed required in the drought district, it will be necessary to supply a food stake to many of the settlers; and be it resolved that upon the issue of the food orders the applicant be allowed to have his food order made out to any local bank in his neighborhood or to any storekeeper, as the said applicant so desires. This would give the said applicant a free hand to draw from the bank to the said amount of his food order, and purchase his goods from different merchants instead of being subjected to one store. Any applicant misapplying the amount of his food order for any unnecessary purpose, to be severely dealt with. This would eliminate certain unnecessary grievances."

Following is the reply of the provincial treasurer to the above:—

"Dear Sir:—
"Replying to yours of September 6, enclosing copy of resolution from the Enchant local of the U.F.A., regarding the practice to be followed in connection with the issue of orders for relief, I may say that so far as I can ascertain the details as to how this relief work will be carried on have not been settled as yet. I do know, however, that with respect to whatever relief is necessary, that the provincial authorities will handle not only that portion which is to be furnished by the province, but also by the Dominion government, so that the whole matter of the administration of relief will be in the hands of the provincial authorities."

"We have not as yet worked out the procedure by which relief will be given, but the resolution of the Enchant local will be given every consideration. I would point out, however, that there are grave difficulties in the way of permitting an applicant for relief cashing an order at the bank and then dealing with the money as he sees fit. This procedure would certainly open the door to abuses which could not be prevented or overcome by the suggestion contained in the resolution—that 'any applicant misapplying the amount of his food order for unnecessary purpose to be severely dealt with.' This is not only an impracticable suggestion, which could not be enforced, or enforced only at tremendous cost and trouble, but would not prevent the misuse of the privilege on the part of anyone who desired to do so."

I feel satisfied that if orders are to be issued on the merchants, that the applicant for relief will not be limited to any individual merchant, but will have his choice; at least, this would appear to me to be the proper policy to pursue."

"The resolution will be brought to the attention of the executive council. Yours very truly (signed), C. R. Mitchell."

Questions in Democracy

1. Am I satisfied with the political conditions in Canada?
 2. If I am not, how can I change them?
 3. Do I desire a truly democratic government?
 4. If I do, how can I get it?
- We feel quite sure that you all would answer "no" to the first; "yes," to

Conducted Officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by the Secretary

H. Higginbotham

Calgary, Alta

the third; but perhaps there would be a diversity of opinions on two and four. We would like to give you a few thoughts on these two questions.

Take question two. How can I change political conditions? This is only possible by each of us combining and co-operating with others of our class, and those of other classes who sincerely desire the same things, and have the same aims as ourselves, for in union is strength. Individually we are as nothing; collectively we are a mighty force, but to combine and co-operate successfully we must each individually take a share of the responsibility of our movement upon ourselves.

It is not enough to say "I am in favor of the farmers' movement," and then stand aside and do nothing further, and expect the movement to go ahead. We must all work individually and collectively, in season and out of season, to further our cause. We must each keep an open and unbiased mind upon all questions that may come up. We must each learn to think, and to think deeply for ourselves, refusing to be stampeded by the press; and we must not allow "silver-tongued orators to pull the wool over our eyes. If we do these things then the answer to question four, "How can I get a democratic government?" is comparatively simple, for the machinery is all ready made, and is in operation; it belongs to us, was made by us, is controlled by us, but to be efficient and to get the results we desire, it must be supported unreservedly and wholeheartedly by us."

No machinery can run long without oil, neither can this machine, and money is the oil which makes the wheels run smoothly. No campaign can be fought without powder and shot, and money supplies powder and shot for all campaigns, political or otherwise. So it is plain to see that if we are to have a really democratic government we must be willing to pay for it, if we desire to call the tune we must be prepared to pay the piper."

It behoves each of us to put our hands in our pockets and cheerfully pay our mite towards the funds which it is necessary for us to have before we can go far in the fight for equal rights for all men.—W. F. Broadstock, secretary, West Edmonton, U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Political Association, in a circular letter to the locals."

Political Wisdom

The people have now decided that conditions of today are largely due to the indifference of the common people themselves in matters regarding politics. Politics is the business of the people, and the mistake that has been made is that the people have neglected their own business and allowed it to be looked after by the politician who is the product of our indifference."

This mistake is dawning upon our minds, and we are arranging matters so as to take hold of the political business as we should. We intend to be independent; we are going to pay our own bills and dictate to our members of parliament. We are going to pay for the election campaign ourselves, and are going to put up his deposit. Then he is our man; he is then under obligations to us and to no party outside of ourselves. We are going to have a line on our man, so we can guide him, and he will then realize who elected him."

This takes money. The constitution of the political branch of our organization provides for this. Each local is being assessed 50 cents per member. Of course, we cannot compel anyone to pay this 50 cents. That is optional with the individual, but the local must pay it. We expect everybody to realize the situation, and will do his part in forwarding this move by sending in this small assessment.—Gus E. A. Malchow, secretary of the Stavely local, in a circular letter to the members."

Organization Among Ukrainians

The Ukrainian people, for a long time in this division, have expressed a strong desire to join the U.F.A. The difficulty so far has been our ignorance of the Ukrainian people and their language. Some of them have been settled in this north country for a number of years, and yet we know little or nothing about them."

I received an invitation to go to Smoky Lake, north of the North Saskatchewan River, to organize them at that point. The good people met me at Lamont, at midnight, and we started our journey in a car. We continued north for two or three hours when we put up for the night. In the morning we resumed our journey still north, and reached our destination about noon. The meeting was timed to start at two o'clock, and in this particular they were very much like the others in being an hour late in starting, but by this time the hall was packed—400 farmers came for miles to hear about the U.F.A. and U.G.G."

I spoke to them on the U.F.A., its growth and work, and the Farmers' Platform. They listened very attentively. After speaking I inquired how many understood, and discovered there were about 75 per cent. who understood the address. After W. Frunchak, of Andrew, Alberta, and D. J. Sarochan, of Zawale, Alberta, both Ukrainians, had addressed the meeting in their own language, great enthusiasm sprung up and 117 names were enrolled for the new local, "Smoky Lake" U.F.A. What impressed me most was the spirit of co-operation among these people which seems part of their nature. After the meeting several schemes were put on foot, such as starting a co-operative store, a loading platform on the new railway, and co-operative shipping of livestock."

"I strongly believe that these Ukrainians will not only help to strengthen the U.F.A., but that the U.F.A. will be a great factor in helping these people. —F. W. Smith, U.F.A. director, Victoria constituency."

Supplementary Revenue

J. Smith, McCafferty local, writes that a portion of the resolution on Supplementary Revenue from this local, which recently appeared in The Guide was omitted. Following is the resolution in its correct form:—

"Whereas the Supplementary Revenue Act, as originally passed, discriminated against rural land by imposing thereon taxation amounting in some cases to five times the amount imposed on urban land assessed at the same value; and,

"Whereas the amending act to take effect on the first of January, 1920, again discriminates by retaining the lower rate on urban land, and conferring legislative powers on the lieutenant-governor-in-council, under which he may fix whatever rate of taxation he may deem necessary on rural land; now we, the United Farmers of Alberta, of McCafferty local, condemn the provincial legislature for abrogating its legislative powers, for again discriminating against rural land, and we call upon the legislature to resume its legislative functions, to cease to discriminate against rural land, and to place under this act urban and rural land on a basis of equality."

The Imperial Lease

Rumsey local has unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"Whereas, soldiers are entitled to every reasonable concession in the power of the government to grant; and,

"Whereas, it is the duty of the government to establish as speedily as possible, soldiers, who so desire, on land in suitable locations within easy reach of the railroads; and,

"Whereas, of the few available places for settlement still left, the Imperial Lease, situated only six miles from the C.N.R., embracing the two townships, 33 and 34, in range 19, west of the 4th M., possessing water in abundance, comprising the finest of stock land, suitable in the main for cultivation, as is proved by the excellent farms established along its bound-

daries, but a few hours journey from Calgary or Edmonton by rail—is one of the most desirable tracts of land in Alberta for soldier settlement; and, "Whereas, the retention of this land from cultivation has seriously arrested the development of the surrounding districts;

"Therefore, be it resolved, by this meeting of the Rumsey local union of the farmers of Alberta, that the government be asked to take immediate steps to make this large tract of over 40,000 acres immediately available for soldier grants and homesteads;

"To the end that: (a) Soldiers and their families may have the opportunity to make comfortable homes in a well-established community, saving them the onerous burden of having to borrow large sums to purchase land often neither as conveniently situated, as well adapted to farming, nor as safe from a crop viewpoint;

"Further, we wish to call the particular attention of the government to these following facts:—

"(a) Notwithstanding what may be said to the contrary by interested parties, by far the greater portion of the lease is arable land; well suited to mixed farming and many exceptionally choice sections may be found in it;

"(b) Roads are already worked to within a mile, or less, of this lease;

"(c) Coal mines are within easy reach;

"(d) Water is abundant;

"(e) No total crop failure known in the district."

There is plenty of government land too far from population to be suitable for soldier settlement, which would readily accommodate all the cattle it would be necessary to move. Why not give the owners of the cattle free transportation for their herds to some other place; indemnify them to whatever extent was just and open this most suitable tract immediately for the benefit of the returned soldiers?

Irrigation and Grazing

At the regular meeting of the Onefour local the following measures were acted on:—

1. The local board was instructed to draft and forward a resolution to the minister of the interior covering the need of a preliminary survey by the government of the possibilities of irrigation in the south-eastern part of the province.

2. The local board was authorized to protest against any proposed grazing leases that may be advertised before the next regular meeting.—T. L. Duncan, secretary.

In Drought Area

At a meeting of the Cherry Valley local the following petitions were drawn up and copies of same sent to the minister of agriculture, Edmonton:—

"Whereas, our district has suffered for the last three years through crop failure, we, the members of the Cherry Valley local U.F.A., do hereby petition the government to stop the machine companies from foreclosing on farmers who are not able to meet their notes."

"Whereas, our district has suffered for the last three years through crop failure, we, the members of the Cherry Valley local U.F.A. do hereby petition the government to help to procure groceries and coal for the coming winter, as the local bank and dealers are not able to give us credit."—Roger Nelson, secretary.

U.F.A. Briefs

I am glad to report to you that we have 63 members in our local which was organized only a couple of months ago.

We ordered half a car of binder twine through the U.G.G. and are satisfied with the order. At present we are forming a livestock shipping association. Everything is fine in our local.—D. Shyshlak, secretary Kiew Local.

At the meeting of the Kathryn-Keoma local a committee was appointed to interview the banks in regard to establishing a line of credit, and also, to secure prices on coal. I think as time goes on our membership will increase and the members will take a good deal of interest in the organization.—F. B. Luetscher, secretary.



Gillette Safety Razor

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ONE reason why the Gillette Safety Razor has proven such a big seller among men who work with their hands, as well as with their heads, is that the "Bulldog" has a good big stocky handle—something solid to grasp. Try it yourself. You'll like it.

ASK the dealer to show you the Bulldog Gillette. Notice the neat oval case covered with genuine leather. Included in this set at \$5.00 is a full dozen of the double-edged Gillette blades, that made "NO HONING—NO STROPPING" famous all the world over.

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DOMINION LANDS

Increase in Rate of Interest

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that in accordance with the provisions of an Act to amend the Dominion Lands Act, passed at the last Session of Parliament, and commencing from the 7th July, 1919, where interest is chargeable, the rate of such interest on all new transactions in connection with Dominion Lands shall be six per centum per annum; also that from the 1st of September, 1919, the rate on all overdue instalments in connection with both past and future transactions, will be increased to seven per centum per annum.

By order,

L. PEREIRA,

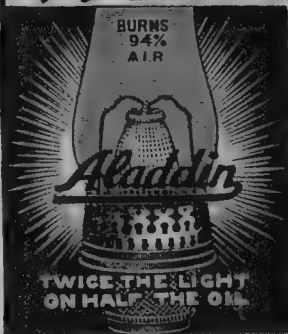
Secretary.

Department of the Interior,
Ottawa, August 28, 1919.

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You can now make your home bright and cheerful and SAVE ONE-HALF ON OIL. Tests by Government and leading Universities prove this wonderful new Aladdin is nearly five times as efficient as the best round wick flame lamps. BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON common coal oil. No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. Won GOLD MEDAL. Guaranteed.

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THE LIBERTY On Independence

Political Parties as now constituted have failed to provide truly representative government; this is as true of one as of another.

This was inevitable. It was not a matter of men but inherently a part of an outworn system. So long as such a system is maintained---a system that places party before principle and party advantage before service to the electorate---the electorate must suffer. This is essentially true for the reason that both parties are and have been financed and dominated by financial and industrial interests.

Such a system, such a conception, is revolting to an enlightened public intelligence and is now being maintained only for one reason---that up to the present no acceptable substitute has been provided.

In Saskatchewan a provincial organization has been formed, and an organization in every Federal Constituency, whose objects are:

1. To arrange for truly representative conventions at which the people will nominate for the federal parliament, candidates who have no partisan prejudices, no affiliation with any political party, and who will pledge themselves to use their influence in having enacted into legislation the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.
2. To bear the necessary expense in connection with the nomination and election of these candidates.

Such members of parliament will owe allegiance to no party or institution other than their own electorate, they having been financed by, will be directly responsible to their constituents. They will be the **servants** of the people.

Responsibility must be assumed if we are to secure the undivided support of members of parliament. We, the people, must assume full and absolute

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responsibility---moral and financial---for the organization that will nominate and elect them. By no other means can this end be attained.

INDEPENDENCE DAY

For this reason October 15th has been set apart, in Saskatchewan, as Independence Day---the day on which every elector in Saskatchewan will have an opportunity of becoming a unit in a people's organization that will provide representative government and secure legislation truly in the interests of all of the people, assuring justice to every class and industry, but permitting special privilege to none.

On October 15th there will be thousands of canvassers at work in the province of Saskatchewan. Every elector will be asked to contribute to a fund that will be used solely for the purpose of perfecting the machinery that will nominate and elect "real representatives" of the people to parliament on the New National Platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

There will be no big-interest contributions to this fund. It is a fight for the common people and must be financed by them, each contributing his fair proportion. **YOU will be invited to make a contribution.** Have it ready. Talk this matter over with your neighbor; make sure that he is in a position to contribute on October 15th.

We are determined that reform shall be effected by constitutional methods; that reforms shall be fundamental and result in securing representation in parliament of an invigorated and enlightened public opinion.

The Liberty Drive on Independence Day, October 15th, will give you an opportunity of becoming a **factor** in this great people's movement that is demanding change; change by process of evolution; change that will secure for you in reality a voice in determining the conditions under which you will live and rear your family.

The Ladies' Aid Proposes

By Stella Cross Shetter

Illustrated by Charles La Fontaine

By Courtesy of Holland's Magazine

It was the Ladies' Aid Society that really settled the matter, but in such a round-a-bout manner that we never got any credit for it. We decided that we had rested—I might better say fermented and effervesced and boiled over with indignation—under the cloud of suspicion quite long enough.

It is true the house was set on fire, and the next night but one a threatening letter was tacked up. But the story lost nothing in the telling; the farther away from home it went, the worse it got. Perhaps that is why we took such stringent measures to stop it.

The old Pollock house, which is an eighth of a mile from town, belongs to Mrs. Gaines, a granddaughter of the last Pollock. Last October it was rented to a family named Swiger, consisting of man, wife and a fourteen-year-old boy. They had been living on a stock farm near Aurora, but the boy had mistreated the horses and the owner did not want them another year.

I don't know any of the details of the bargain, but Mrs. Gaines, who has a store in Aurora, was to stock a little store in the old house and Mrs. Swiger was to tend it.

It was on Tuesday—the Swigers were to move in on Thursday—that the fire was discovered. Mrs. Gaines had already put several hundred dollars' worth of drygoods and notions into the house and Mrs. Swiger had been there all day, scrubbing and cleaning.

Oil had been thrown on the back of the house and a fire started under it. It had a good start, for the weather boarding was burned half way up. A rain storm, late Monday night, had evidently put the fire out.

And then the letter! Mrs. Gaines' son found it tacked up on the house. It warned Mrs. Gaines to keep the Swigers from moving in or take the consequences.

Nathan Gaines telephoned his mother and she sent two men with bloodhounds. The dogs took the scent and trotted out the gate, up the road towards town. Here they became confused and went first to one house and then to another. They went up on the Shades' porch, stopped at Dr. Newlan's, had to be pulled out of Rev. McClintock's yard and sniffed around at least six other houses.

Later a detective came. He asked impertinent questions and succeeded in raking up the fact that four of our townsmen had, at different times, tried to buy the Pollock place for the sake of the bit of meadow that went with it. He surprised Mrs. Bartlett into admitting that we were prejudiced against the Swiger boy. He insisted that our two merchants were jealous because of the new store and drew sinister conclusions because the dogs had gone to so many houses. He hinted darkly that some prominent citizens were concerned in his discoveries and, having changed our peaceful little village into a seething hornets' nest, he departed. At first we talked and joked freely about the whole affair. Then we became ominously silent. Finally we began to suspect each other and that was the worst of all.

The climax was reached at a meeting of the Ladies' Aid Society. We were short on foreign missions, as usual, and were discussing a way to raise money, when Mrs. McClintock spoke up timidly—she's one of the apologizing kind of women—and said there was so much hard feeling, she doubted if we could make a success of anything.

"It's time something was done about it, too," Jane Shade said grimly, "I move that a committee be appointed from this society to investigate and clear up this Pollock house business."

A half dozen women seconded the motion at the same time. The aid society had founded the library, erected a public drinking fountain, and been instrumental in getting the county high school located here, so it seemed quite fitting for us to at least attempt to restore peace and harmony to the town for which we had already done so much.

Mrs. Dr. Newlan, Mrs. Bartlett, Mrs. Shade, Amy Hawk and myself were the

committee appointed. We met that night, all present but Mrs. Bartlett—one of her children was croupy.

After we talked it over, it looked rather hopeless. There wasn't a single clue—even the note had been lost. We were right discouraged and when Clara Newlan suggested her plan we caught at it like a drowning man to a straw, though afterwards Clara said we tried to put all the blame on her.

"We've got to make a way out," Clara began importantly, "and I think I know the way. You've often read how detectives fasten a crime on an innocent person to get the reward. They select the victim, manufacture some evidence, hire a few witnesses and there you are. Sometimes they even extort a confession from their helpless prey,

few days. Someone remembered about the peddler and he was immediately connected with the mischief. Motives in plenty were put forward, but the favorite one was that he had heard about the drygoods in the house and had set it on fire to scare people away, meaning to come back in a night or two and haul the goods away. So much fuss had been made that he was afraid to come back. The letter, it was decided, had been the work of some fun-loving boys.

In less than a month, people were referring to the time the one-armed peddler set the Pollock house on fire, as a settled fact.

The committee was never called on to give a report and right here is where we meant the story to end; but "Woman proposed and,"—but wait and see.

It was one of those delicious spring evenings, when you can't bear to go in the house to cook and after you do go in you wish you had done it long ago, so you could be out again that much sooner. I had planted my sweet peas, and it was nearly dark when I finished the supper dishes. I was hanging up the tea towel when Clara Newlan stumbled onto the porch. I caught her by her arms and drew her into the kitchen. I had never seen her look so white and scared since the time Harold choked on a hickory nut.

"He's come back," she gulped hoarsely, "the peddler's come back. He's over in the office now, waiting to see the doctor."

We telephoned to Amy and Jane to meet us on the doctor's back porch. They had not come yet when Clara and I got there and I slipped into the hall to get a good look at the peddler. He was young, with a dark complexion and a lot of wavy black hair. His

coat was buttoned up and one sleeve hung limp. On the door beside him was an old-fashioned telescope. Clara went in to pull down the blinds and tell him the doctor would be in soon, though she did not expect him till late that night. Amy and Jane were waiting for us on the porch.

We were all agreed that we couldn't turn him loose to be arrested. We must get him away, but how, when, where?

"Let's get him out of the way for tonight," Clara suggested uneasily.

This seemed the sensible thing to do and after some discussion we decided to put him in my barn.

We thought it would be hard to explain to him and we were afraid he would not take kindly to the idea of being hidden. After we had filed into the office and shut the door, Jane began nervously:

"We recognized you at once; people are watching for you to have you arrested, but we—"

Before Jane could say another word he had jumped to his feet, grabbed up his valise and rushed for the door, knocking Amy down as he went. I caught his coat tail with both hands and Clara started for the door.

"Wait, wait!" I screamed, hanging on to his coat like grim death.

"Listen," Clara commanded as she locked the door and stuck the key in her dress, "we want to help you. We know you never did it."

"We know you never did it," Amy echoed like a parrot. She was still sitting on the floor, a dazed look on her face.

He stopped, staring on us in amazement and finally sat down. We explained about the Pollock house, how people thought he had done it and that we had known him by his one arm. He was interested, asking a lot of questions and in the end seemed quite willing to be hidden.

Jim Shade and Amy's father were up town, the doctor was out on a call and the children were roasting potatoes in a bonfire back of Shades' so the coast was clear and in a short time we had everything ready.

I went first, carrying bedclothes, then came Clara with a jug of water and a framed motto from her spare room. Jane was next, with a loaf of bread and some cold meat, then the peddler with his telescope. Amy came last of all with a lemon pie in one hand and a quart of pickles in the other. We spread a bed on the floor in one corner. Jane snorted right out when she saw the motto, but Clara said it would make the barn seem more home-like so we hung it on the wall where he would see it when he first awakened. It went something like this:—

"Sleep sweetly in this quiet room,
Oh, thou, who e'er thou art,
And let no mournful yesterdays,
Disturb thy peaceful heart."

Amy went home to see if she could find anything to make him more comfortable and came back with a rocker, two napkins and a book. The title of the book was, "Lavender and Old Lace." I had never read it, but I thought it was very appropriate for, of course, peddlers are always interested in lace. Jane said he would not know what the napkins were, but in view of what happened later, I reckon he did. We finally got him settled and said goodnight.

Amy stayed all night with me. None of us slept much.

Clara came over early with a bucket of coffee and some biscuits wrapped in a tea towel. I said the peddler had plenty to eat and I would not take him anything more, but Clara insisted.

"We must do everything we can to make up for the harm we have done him," she reminded me in such reproachful tones that I said I'd carry the stuff out.

He looked different by daylight. His complexion was lighter and his eyes had an uneasy look. He had a pleasant voice with no foreign accent. When I asked him why this was he said his parents had brought him to this country when he was a baby. In turning over a box for me to sit on—he was very polite—he stumbled on a loose board and fell against the wall. He muttered something that sounded like "Damn." I asked him how he lost his arm. He said in a factory, but the stump often pained him. I told him it was probably due to the way the amputated arm was buried and if it was taken up and straightened out he wouldn't suffer any more. He said he would have it attended to as soon as he could, and asked me if it wasn't too much trouble to get him some tobacco and the daily papers.

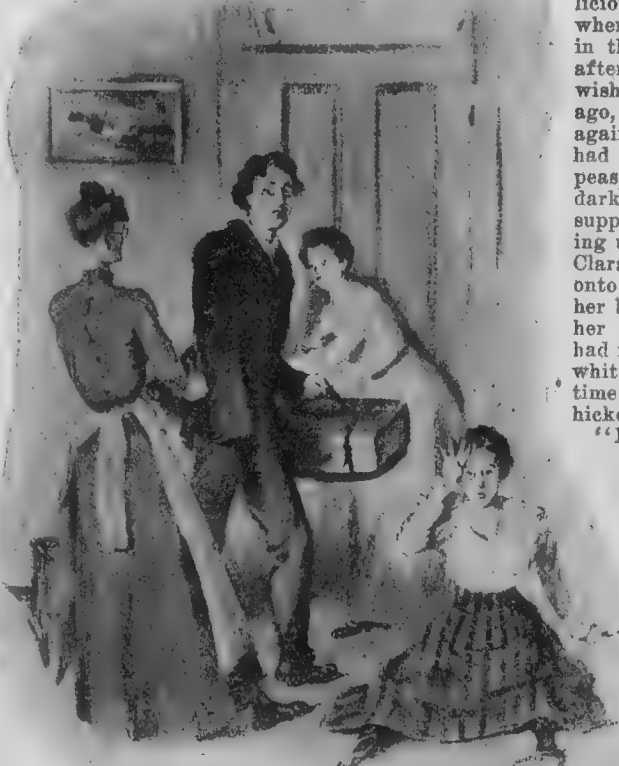
As I stepped out of the barn, I saw Wes Gifford standing on the back steps talking to Clara. He started to meet me, saying:

"I want to borrow your rake, Emma. Is it in the barn?"

I won't try to describe my feelings at that moment. I had a swift and sickening vision of what would happen if Wes followed me into the barn, as he naturally would. I could see Clara's frightened face on the porch above me. I could feel my heart thumping as if it would jump out, but I managed to say, coolly enough, Clara said afterward:

"Come in a minute, Wes, I've a little work I want to get you to do."

We left him sitting in the kitchen and Clara and I flew upstairs. But we couldn't think of a single thing for Wes to do. Suddenly Clara picked up the scissors and began working at the screw that holds the door knob on.



"We know you never did it," Amy echoed like a parrot.

but of course we wouldn't have to do anything like that."

"Don't be too lenient, Clara," I protested mockingly, "let's do nothing by halves."

"You must be crazy," Jane exclaimed shortly. "You couldn't prove it, and who could you blame it on, I'd like to know?"

"Wasn't there a one-armed peddler through here the day the house was set on fire?" Amy inquired.

"I never thought of the peddler," beamed Clara, "but isn't it plain that Providence has come to our aid? None of us saw him. We don't know his name. It can't possibly hurt him for he'll never come back here again."

"We pass this way but once," Amy quoted softly.

"How in the name of common sense will we do it?" Jane wanted to know. "We'd have to invent a motive."

"Oh, that's easy," Clara retorted lightly, "we won't say a word about the peddler. In a day or two a new bandanna handkerchief will be found in one of the outhouses of the Pollock place and a paper of pins tramped into the mud under some of the bushes will come to light. That's all the evidence we need."

The next day Amy took the handkerchief and pins to Mrs. Bartlett. She lives next the Pollock place and it was easy for her to slip them over.

The rest was ridiculously easy. The pins and handkerchief were found in a

When she got it out she handed it to me.

"Call Wes up, then pretend to hunt for the screw. I'll slip down the front stairs and get the rake out."

"That was a close call," Jane said. She had run over the second she saw Wes leave.

"Think of my reputation if he had gone into the barn! The peddler has got to go tonight or some of the rest of you can take charge of him," I said spitefully. But he did not go that night.

Before supper I took the papers out to him, also a package of tobacco which I'd gotten a year ago last spring to put in my furs to keep moths out, but had never used, deciding on moth balls, after all.

He was eager for the papers and fell to reading them right away, paying scant attention to me.

About eight o'clock it began to rain and from that till early morning, the rain came down in torrents and so nothing was done that night. The next morning, however, the sun was bright and clear.

While I was getting breakfast, I heard voices and went to the door to see who it was. Clara and the doctor were out in their back yard. They had a measuring line, and from Clara's looks I could tell that something was wrong. They heard me open the door and the doctor called out:—

"Morning, Emma, we're measuring for the new fence."

"The men are coming this morning to build it," Clara added with a hidden meaning in her voice.

I don't know what I replied. I felt as if my knees were giving way for the wire fencing which the doctor had bought the fall before was in my barn. I noticed a chicken in the yard and I had an idea.

"Can you come over to the barn a minute, Clara?" I called. "There's a hen setting in there. I think maybe it's one of yours."

Inside the barn, Clara fell into my arms regardless of the poor peddler, who gazed at us in open-mouthed astonishment.

"What will we do?" she moaned, "he never mentioned the fence until we were eating breakfast, so I've had no time to think. The men will be here any minute now."

The peddler leaped to the door; his face was chalk white.

"What men?" he jerked out shortly. We hastened to explain and he seemed mightily relieved. He had a dreadful cold, could hardly speak, and his cheeks were flushed, too. I reckon it was the damp weather and no fire. He thought of the loft himself. The entrance to it is just a hole in the ceiling and there was no ladder in the barn. We found an old centre table under some rubbish. We dragged this under the hole and put an empty sugar barrel on it. Then the peddler climbed on top of the barrel and tried to pull himself into the loft, but he couldn't have done it in a hundred years. Clara pushed the rocking chair to one side of the table and I put a box on the opposite side. She took a firm hold of one leg, I of the other, and when he pulled, we pushed. Finally after a mighty effort he disappeared into the loft. We handed him up his telescope first because he told us to, then the food, water, and bed-clothes.

Jane thought something ought to be done about the peddler's cold. Clara said she would not go near the barn again that day. Amy said what if he would take pneumonia and die up there. She said a dead man would be harder to account for than a live one, but I doubted this.

Jane made a mustard plaster for his chest and filled two hot water bottles. She said he could put one to the sole of each foot instead of a hot foot bath. We got him some quinine pills and filled a quart jar with hot lemonade. I packed everything in a market basket, covered it up with newspapers and Amy and Jane took it out to the barn after the men who were working on the fence had gone to dinner. Jane threw a rope clothesline up to the peddler. He let down one end which she tied around the handle of the basket and he drew it up.

We planned to send him into Ardis

Continued on Page 45

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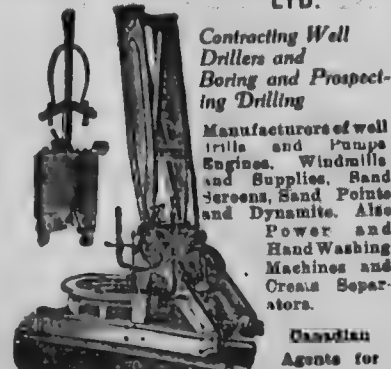
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Read article, Independence Day, on Pages 14 and 15.

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Levi Thomson on the Budget

Continued from Page 7

consumption, and the easiest and safest and best way to enlarge consumption is to reduce prices, and whereas the price of home manufactured goods at the present time is based on the addition of the duty to the cost price, therefore if a revenue is required it would be advisable to charge on home manufactures an excise duty equal to the customs duty on imported goods of similar natures and devote the money thus acquired to establishing returned soldiers on prairie farms—otherwise the best interests of the home manufacturers would be best conserved by increasing home consumption of home manufactured goods by reducing the prices, which can be achieved by cutting out the addition of the tariff to the cost price, by reducing the tariff ten per cent, per annum until a duty of seven-and-a-half per cent. was reached.

And whereas the views typewritten here are preferable to those printed thereon your petitioners pray you to wake up and act and get a hunch that move is required before the Bolsheviks expose the manufacturers.

"You will see that all our manufacturers are not protectionists.

Mr. COCKSHUTT: "Who is that signed by?"

Mr. L. THOMSON: "I presume the hon. gentleman (Mr. Cockshutt) wants to get after these people but surely they have a right to express their own views.

Sectionalism of Tariff

"It is rather amusing to hear protectionists accusing free traders of being sectional. I think it was Sam Slick who said he hated to hear the almost everlasting almighty sinner quoting scripture. It seems to me quite as objectionable to hear protectionists condemning sectionalism.

"What is tariff protection but sectionalism?—each section trying to get all the assistance it can from the public. Free trade is just the opposite, it asks that all interests shall have a fair field and no favors. Surely this is not sectionalism.

"My hon. friend from Brantford (Mr. Cockshutt) evidently thinks tariff protection is in the same class as the protection we owe to our families. It is our duty to protect our families from things that are harmful to them, but is trading with our neighbors harmful? If it is we should shut it out. If it is good for us we should encourage it, and interference with it should not be called protection, but obstruction. The hon. gentleman condemns the 'open door' and thinks we should close our doors against our neighbors. But perhaps he will ask, like one of old, 'Who is my neighbor?'"

"The divine answer to that question is very hard on the tariff protection doctrine. My hon. friend who spoke the other evening on the question of western sentiment, claims the majority in Manitoba in 1911 against reciprocity to have been over 5,000, and that what obtained in Manitoba also obtained to a lesser extent in both the other western provinces, by which I suppose he meant Alberta and Saskatchewan. His figures as to Manitoba are, I believe, correct, except that he ignores the vote cast for independent candidates.

Reciprocity and the West

"I believe that all independent candidates in the prairie provinces were supporters of reciprocity, only they wanted to go further. In any case, he is all wrong as to Alberta and Saskatchewan. Even if we ignore the votes cast for independent candidates, there was, according to the Parliamentary Guide, a majority for reciprocity in Alberta of 7,533, and in Saskatchewan of 17,224. I believe my honorable friend, the minister of finance, made an honest effort to frame a tariff which could be accepted as a compromise by his protectionist and low tariff supporters, but he has apparently failed. And when he fails, I fear the task is hopeless.

"It looks as though sooner or later the people of Canada must divide into at least two parties on this issue, but when the cleavage does come, I hope it

will not be on the old party lines, but that we will have the real low tariff men on one side, and protectionists on the other.

Untaxed Government Bonds

"I wish briefly to notice a subject referred to in this debate, that is the question of taxation on incomes from government bonds. If I correctly understand the way in which the exemption operates, it will cause a much more serious loss to the revenue of the country than is apparent at first glance.

"A citizen with sufficient money to have an income of \$20,000 a year would pay under the new proposal, an income tax of \$1,990. But if he invests sufficient money in government bonds to bring him an income from that source of \$10,000, his income tax will be reduced to \$590, making a saving to him and a loss to the country of \$1,400. So that while the poor man, not being subject to income tax, only receives five-and-a-half per cent. on his investment, the rich man would receive either by way of exemption or otherwise, nearly six-and-a-half per cent.

"Under the circumstances if I am correct in my understanding of the facts of this exemption, it seems to me to be utter nonsense to suppose that the rich man will not in a very short time, get in his hands a very large portion of the Victory Bonds that are issued, for they are of much greater value to him than to the man who is exempt from taxation on income. If it is possible I think the minister should still make provision that the bonds already issued shall only be exempt from taxation in the hands of the original purchaser or his personal representatives, and I hope we will have no more issue of government bonds exempt from taxation.

"I have been told that we should not oppose the government on any measure until not only the war is over but reconstruction has been completed, or in a fair way to completion. Speaking for myself personally, when my name was suggested as a government candidate, I frankly told the hon. minister of immigration what my position would be. I told him I was prepared to give an honest support to the government, but that I would not give a slavish support to any person or any government.

"Now in view of my fixed opinion on fiscal questions, and in view of the fact that I believe the greatest possible aid to reconstruction would be the elimination or great reduction of protection, I feel that I would be giving a slavish support, not an honest support, were I to vote against the present amendment."

Wheat Exported in Wagons

Dealing with the reported exportation of hundreds of thousands of bushels of wheat in wagons across the boundary line, the Toronto Globe says:—

"Number one northern wheat is quoted about 65 cents a bushel higher in Minneapolis than in Winnipeg, and there is a corresponding difference for other grades. The Canadian Wheat Board has decided that individual farmers along the border may take advantage of similar conditions in their neighborhoods if they so desire, but they must first make application for a permit, stating the number of bushels they wish to haul there.

"There is, however, an embargo against the shipment of wheat from Canada to the United States in car-load lots, because when wheat has been put into a Canadian elevator the initial advance price is paid, and participation certificates are issued against it. If that wheat were permitted to pass into the United States in order to secure any higher price prevailing there the board would not secure the proceeds, while at the same time it would be liable for the participation certificates issued against it. Furthermore, if car-load shipment was permitted the grain dealer, after buying from the farmer at the initial advance price, would be able to sell in the United States, and the profit accruing from the transaction would go to the dealer, and not to the farmer."





Winter Killing of Fall Rye Due to Late Seeding.

The plots on the right were sown on August 15 and 20; those on the left in September. The September seedings are badly killed out. Photographed this season at the University Farm, Edmonton, Alberta.

Cultural Experiments at Lacombe

What They Show in Regard to Deep Plowing, Summerfallowing, and the Preparation of Stubble Land

IN last week's issue of The Guide an article dealing with the experiments at Lacombe appeared. Owing to the lack of space, it did not include the results that had been obtained in experimenting with cultural methods. The results are averages obtained over a seven-year period on over 150 plots. Returns from this season's work are not yet available, but it is unlikely that any material change will be made regarding the general practices recommended.

"In our experiments on depth of plowing for summerfallow," said Acting-Superintendent Milne, "we have tried plowing at all depths, from three to eight inches, and have also, with the assistance of the sub-soiler attachment, gone down as far as 12 inches. The results, however, indicate that from six to eight inches is the most economical depth to plow. As good or better yields were secured from plowing six or eight inches deep, and then rooting up the bottom of the furrow with the sub-soiler attachment to an additional four inches in depth, but no definite figures as to the actual cost of sub-soiling were obtained. It is doubtful if the sub-soiling is a paying proposition. With a 14-inch walking plow, it took an extra horse to pull the sub-soiler attachment, and this, we believe, indicates an additional expense of cultivation which would not be covered by the increased yield secured."

The following table shows the official results of yields obtained at various depths of plowing when a three-year rotation, including summerfallow, wheat and oats, was followed. In each case, the wheat stubble was plowed for oats. The stubble on Plot No. 1 was plowed three inches deep, that on Plot No. 2 four inches deep, and on all other plots, five inches deep. The figures give the seven-year average of yields of wheat and oats from various depths of plowing summerfallowing:

	Yield of Wheat		Yield of Oats	
	bu.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.
1. Plowing 3 inches deep	40	30	69	32
2. Plowing 4 inches deep	38	28	69	02
3. Plowing 5 inches deep	40	58	71	26
4. Plowing 6 inches deep	42	38	71	08
5. Plowing 7 inches deep	43	41	72	08
6. Plowing 8 inches deep	44	51	78	02
7. Plowing 5 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	41	41	72	28
8. Plowing 6 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	44	41	76	23
9. Plowing 7 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	45	50	71	27
10. Plowing 8 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	47	08	76	01

Other experiments, such as those covering the breaking of sod at various depths, indicate that fairly deep plowing pays better than shallow plowing in every case.

Treatment of Summerfallow

As was mentioned in the previous article, it is not necessary to summerfallow at Lacombe for the conservation of moisture when good cultural methods are consistently followed. The farm, however, serves some districts in which summerfallowing is necessary. Experiments with the fallow were, therefore, carried on, and the following practice is approximately that recommended as best to follow: Cultivate, or skim-plow the stubble land in the fall. This germinates weed seeds and assists in the conservation of fall rain. Deep plow the following June seven or eight inches deep, harrow and pack as soon as possible after the plow. Clean culti-

vate throughout the balance of the season. Do not let the weeds or volunteer grain get a start, and keep the stock off the land. A decrease of 13 bushels per acre was shown where vegetation was left and pastured off with cattle. The results of good fallowing are shown for two or three crops following the summerfallow.

Preparation of Stubble Land

In the preparation of stubble land for crop it has been found that burning the stubble reduces the yields considerably. It has been found to be the best practice to plow in the fall if possible. Stubble land plowed in the fall, four inches deep, gave 24 bushels and 30 pounds of wheat per acre, compared with 18 bushels and 26 pounds from disced land, while land from which the stubble has been burned and then disced in the fall, gave 17 bushels and 50 pounds per acre. Fall plowing gives better results than spring plowing with wheat, but with oats the results were about the same. "The spring is a busy time," said Mr. Milne, "and we advise that whenever possible the necessary cultivation be given the land in the fall rather than in the spring. For drier districts than this, we advocate the use of the disc harrow to follow directly after the binder where possible. Though our experiments have not shown that this practice results in increased yields, it certainly has a marked effect in assisting to control the weeds."—R.D.C.

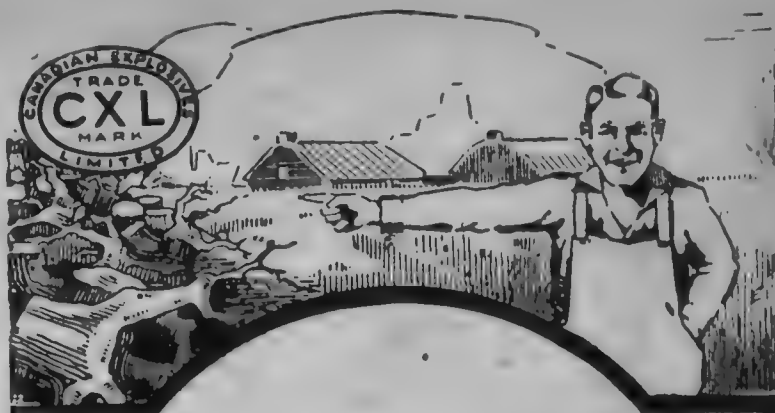
Alfalfa and Sweet Clover

Some time ago a Guide representative had a talk with L. E. Kirk, of the College of Agriculture, on the comparative merits of sweet clover and alfalfa. "While on the better farming train through the southern part of the province," he said, "we found lots of farmers who were growing sweet clover and were pleased with the way it was showing up in this dry year.

	Yield of Wheat		Yield of Oats	
	bu.	lbs.	bu.	lbs.
1. Plowing 3 inches deep	40	30	69	32
2. Plowing 4 inches deep	38	28	69	02
3. Plowing 5 inches deep	40	58	71	26
4. Plowing 6 inches deep	42	38	71	08
5. Plowing 7 inches deep	43	41	72	08
6. Plowing 8 inches deep	44	51	78	02
7. Plowing 5 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	41	41	72	28
8. Plowing 6 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	44	41	76	23
9. Plowing 7 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	45	50	71	27
10. Plowing 8 inches deep with subsoil 4 inches	47	08	76	01

Of course, where alfalfa will grow well we recommend it, but in dry districts, sweet clover shows up very well in comparison with alfalfa. Alfalfa is a perennial, and in dry districts it falls off after the second year. The seed is expensive and the sod is hard to break. More seed of the hardy strain is also urgently needed. On the other hand, sweet clover is a biennial and dies out before the second winter. The roots decompose rapidly and the sod is comparatively easy to plow. As regards hardiness, there is still something to be done on sweet clover. We are isolating strains of greater hardiness. One of the strains that we like best ripens two to three weeks earlier than the usual commercial sweet clover.

"We have one white strain that holds its leaves in the fall when the ordinary commercial sweet clover is stark naked. This improves it very



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The Watson Manufacturing Company, Limited, Brantford, Ontario

coming after the pasture does well, and the wheat coming after the corn makes for a very profitable crop. The weakness of the rotation is in that the seeding down is done with the third grain crop, and in the drier parts of Manitoba this would rule the rotation out. If the acreage allotted to corn is too large part of the land may be summerfallowed. Manure is applied for the corn.

Pasturing Summerfallow

Q—I have a strong growth of weeds and volunteer grain on my summerfallow. Would it be advisable to turn the cattle on it and let them pasture it down, or should it be cultivated again this fall?—S. V. D., Southern Saskatchewan.

A—The green growth on your summerfallow indicates that it has not been handled properly. When weeds and other trash are allowed to grow on the summerfallow they rapidly exhaust the moisture which has been stored. The field is neither a good pasture nor a good summerfallow. All growth should be kept down by use of the duckfoot cultivator or rod weeder, or the conservation of moisture, the chief object in summerfallowing in a dry district, is lost. You should cultivate the summerfallow again, destroying the green growth. The destruction of the vegetation and the stirring of the surface soil will both tend to the conservation of any fall rains that may come.

Beating the Drought

By a happy combination of circumstances and good farming, A. Driedger, of Osler, Sask., had a good crop of wheat, for this year, on one of his fields. It was on breaking. The sod was broken in May, last year and was packed and cultivated well throughout the season. The moisture was, therefore, well conserved. The field was sown this year to Red Fife, a long-strawed and late variety. The seeding was thin and late. The fibre in the breaking held the soil so that it did not blow. This combination hit the season just right. Early breaking, good cultivation, late and thin sowing to a late, long-strawed variety, no drifting—the result was that the crop was not too far advanced to profit by the July rains.

In addition to meeting a dry season the wheat was damaged 10 per cent by hail and during the last week ran into very dry, hot weather which ripened it too rapidly so that the grain shrunk some and the weight per bushel was reduced to 58 lbs. However, a yield of 13 bushels per acre was harvested when the average for the district was two and a half bushels.

Kernels

Sunflowers can be grown in northern latitudes and are capable of yielding a large amount of succulent material for feeding purposes. They are being tried out at several points in the West this season, and much will be added to our knowledge of their value by this winter's feeding experiments.

The main uses of sweet clover will be for pasture and hay. It will also be used to some extent for green manuring, silage and seed production. It will produce valuable pasture, especially for cattle, sheep and horses. The plant will be less valuable than alfalfa for hay and probably better as a silage plant.

Strawberries have been an especially good crop at the Manitoba Agricultural College this year. The June bearing varieties have yielded fairly well, but the Ever-bearing varieties have yielded very large crops of berries of excellent quality. The long bearing season of this latter class renders them particularly well suited for western gardens.

Never plow ground when it is dry and never plow ground when it is wet, says Campbell's Scientific Farmer. To plow heavy soil when dry is a positive injury to the soil and a needless waste of power. It is always best to wait until the upper layer is sufficiently moist to turn over easily and crumble readily. Plowing should be done when the soil is in the best condition to respond to the pulverizing effect of the mouldboard.



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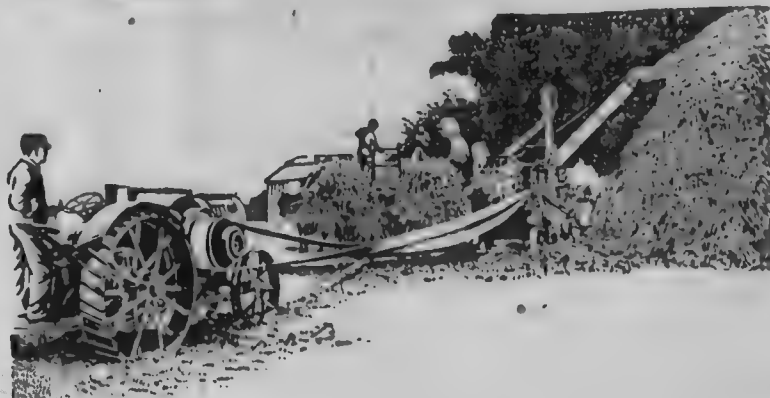
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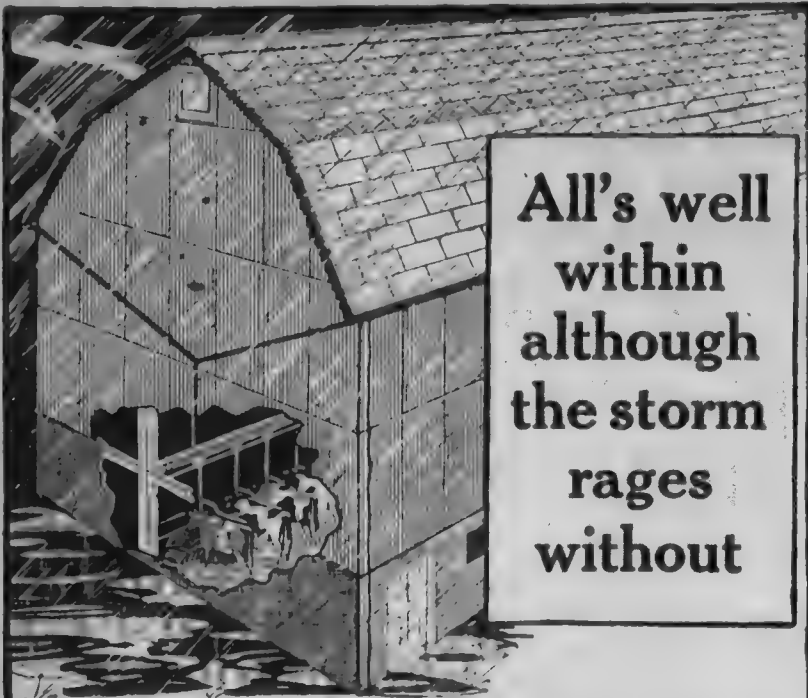
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rages
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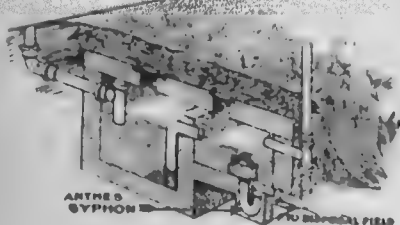
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Common Breeding Practices

Continued from Page 9

Since hogs multiply so much more rapidly than horses or cattle there would be more chance for selection, and results could be attained in a much shorter period of time.

Cross-breeding then, has served a valuable purpose in the past in establishing many of the leading present day breeds. Its use today, if at all, should be for market purposes only and strictly limited to a single cross. Since it adds nothing to the improvement of either breed used and actually results in tearing down the work of the constructive breeder, it is a practice without mentionable advantages and should be discouraged.

Relation of In-Breeding and Line-Breeding

There exists a considerable difference of opinion as to the exact differentiation between in-breeding and line-breeding. Some maintain that an in-bred animal is one whose sire and dam had one or both parents in common, and that the offspring of a female bred back to her sire or a male mated to his dam should be designated as breeding in line or line-bred. Others are just as firm in their contention that all such close matings as those just mentioned come under the heading of in-breeding, and that a line-bred animal is one descending from a succession of sires that trace to the same individual, but that more distant relationship is involved at each service.

In any case both in-breeding and line-breeding refer to the mating of related animals. This discussion, then, will be based on the assumption that the former is in reality a broader practice and includes the latter—the difference being partly one of degree but mainly in the method of blood concentration. In-breeding in its fullest sense refers to all matings of animals with more or less similar immediate ancestry. If it involves the breeding of brother to sister, sire or daughter or dam to son, it becomes the closest form of in-breeding, and if practiced continuously would be referred to as breeding in-and-in. The progeny of a sire and dam with more remote blood connections would be the result of a less violent form of in-breeding. In other words the degree or severity of blood concentration depends upon the closeness of the relationship. Carried to the extreme it would mean the continuous use of only such blood as was originally found in the herd, and rigidly barring all outside animals. This would be apt to lead to promiscuous breeding or the mating of animals without regard to the closeness of the relationship or to the concentration of any particular blood line. It is evident that such practices are seldom if ever followed for any considerable length of time in actual breeding operations.

We hear many men today criticising this form of breeding and insisting that even when practiced in a limited way is sure to end in failure. They cite the case of the so-called loss of reproductive powers in the Bates' in-bred Duchess strain of Shorthorns, the lack of prolificacy in certain breeds of swine, the loss of vigor in other classes

of livestock and numerous other examples.

In-Breeding Intensifies Dominant Characters

Continuous mating of related animals that are especially well developed in the hindquarters but deficient in the region of the vital organs, leads to intensifying this lack of constitution or vigor, with the result that future generations prove of little value for breeding purposes. By this system defects that may seem trivial at the time often become so deeply rooted as to defeat the very improvement desired. Such results might be compared to the practices of certain breeders of dairy cattle, who, in over emphasizing increased size, vigor and fleshing qualities, are soon confronted with a decreased milk flow, while others, by placing too much emphasis on the lean, open framework, may develop a type so delicate that they are unable to stand the strain of heavy production.

In the case of the Bates' Duchess Shorthorns, figures show that females were no less prolific the last half than the first half of the period. The foundation animals were "shy breeders," so this trait, instead of being caused by in-breeding, was already present and simply intensified. In-breeding then does not create new characters but intensifies those already present—the bad as well as the good. That veteran Berkshire breeder, N. H. Gentry, who has been a consistent winner at the leading American shows, and whose hogs are noted for uniformity, size and prolificacy, is said not to have purchased a boar in over 20 years. A large percentage of the Herefords of this continent trace back to that celebrated sire, Anxiety 4th—an in-bred bull. Favorite, the greatest of the early-day Shorthorn bulls was the product of close breeding. Further examples are unnecessary, for most of the outstanding early-day sires to be found in any breed of livestock, owe their remarkable reproductive powers to blood concentration through in-breeding.

In a more or less modified form in-breeding has been of especial value in establishing all of our present-day herds and flocks. During those early days when but few outstanding animals were available, it became necessary to resort to breeding in-and-in to fix the type of those individuals most highly prized. By constant mating of animals of similar ancestry and hence possessing similar characteristics, these desirable characters were piled up, so to speak, with the result that they were able to stamp their likeness on their offspring. It is the most rapid form of fixing and improving breed type, but it is absolutely necessary that foundation animals be strong in constitution, prolific and of approved conformation. Close in-breeding has served a valuable purpose in the past, but its use today should be limited to those master breeders who are well aware of the pitfalls to be encountered.

The Science of Line-Breeding

Line-breeding may be defined as the more modern and systematic form of

in breeding. It refers to the preservation of the blood of a particular male or female with the idea of concentrating a single blood line. Furthermore, in all matings due regard is placed upon the closeness of the relationship involved. It is practiced by those breeders whose animals have reached such a state of perfection that outside individuals are inferior to their own. Hence the only avenue of continued improvement lies in retaining the blood then in use but introducing just enough outside or new blood to avoid the difficulties which follow continuous close breeding. Some breeders practice line-breeding by using a succession of sires tracing to the same individual but avoid all close matings such as sire to daughter; dam to son or even first cousins. This would be the mildest form of line-breeding. Others who desire to make the greatest possible use of the blood of a particular male or female, freely practice mating parent to off-spring. This, of course, is close breeding, but is commonly called line-breeding because a single blood line is being concentrated.

The reputation of every well known constructive breeder has been made through the use of one or more outstanding sires. After years of steady improvement these men are confronted with the necessity of securing a successor to the sire then in service. Their herds have reached such a state of uniformity of type and character that a close follower of the breed could, without a moment's hesitation, accurately name the breeder or breeding of every animal as rapidly as they could be brought before him. To locate a sire that will add still greater prestige to such herds is indeed a problem. The writer has known more than one man with ample means at his disposal, secure the country for years without being able to find the individuality and breeding desired. Even though an animal can be found that measures up to the most exacting requirements of breed type, if he is the product of other blood lines, his use may prove the undoing of previous years of steady improvement. At best it will be little short of an experiment, for reasonable similarity of breeding is absolutely necessary for uniformity in off-spring.

Conflicting Blood Lines

The reader may take issue with this last statement and cite examples of breed improvement through crossing two distinct blood lines with the idea of retaining the good qualities of each and eliminating those less desirable. We will grant that a few far-seeing breeders have effected improvement in this way—but they are certainly in the minority. As a general practice it is not to be recommended. A male of one blood line mated to a female of equal merit but of different breeding and hence possessing different breed character cannot be expected to sire a uniform off-spring. Some will resemble the sire and others more nearly approach the type of the dam, so that years of the most careful weeding-out of all inferior animals would be required before good results could be expected.

To avoid this necessity of introducing an entirely different blood line, breeders are securing their herd headers from one of two different sources. Those who object to close breeding endeavor to locate a more distant line-bred animal from the herd of one of their more progressive contemporaries. In this way a mild concentration of the blood then in the herd is present in the new sire.

Within the last few years, however, we find that an increasing number of more advanced breeders are following the other practice of producing their own herd headers. This is done by closer line-breeding. New blood is brought in by securing an outside female of desired type, but with unlike breeding, and mating her to the sire then in service. The male progeny of this mating, carrying 50 per cent. of the blood

line of his sire, should be sufficiently prepotent to perpetuate the good qualities of his predecessor.

Those few who prefer still greater concentration of blood secure an outside female and mate to the sire in service, as mentioned, but in this case select the female offspring. This female is then bred back to her sire with the result that a male from this service will carry 75 per cent. of the blood of his sire. Carried one step further 87½ per cent. of the sire's blood would be secured, and so on. If minor weaknesses have been avoided and not intensified into more serious defects, this line-bred male may be even superior to his sire due to the heavy concentration of his good qualities plus the added vigor from the introduction of the new blood through his grand dam.

Precautions for Beginners

Breeders beginning with a mediocre herd should avoid any form of close breeding. It is only after the herd has reached an advanced state of improvement that this step is necessary. When that stage is reached those with little experience will do well to follow more distant line-breeding and leave the more violent practice to those few experts who are in advance of the average breeders of their day.

In any case the all too common shifting from one blood line to another should be avoided by all. In founding the herd the only method of insuring continued uniformity is to first decide on a certain blood line and then stick to it. If one prefers Whitehall Sultan breeding in Shorthorns, Anxiety 4th blood in Herefords, or the Blackbird family in Aberdeen-Angus, make the selections in the blood line desired, and insist on similar breeding in all future additions to the herd. Sudden introduction of outside blood in any good herd of any breed is apt to be just as disastrous to the uniformity of that particular herd as direct cross-breeding is to the type of any two breeds that might be used for that purpose. Time and again we see groups shown for herd prizes where the grand champion male and female of the breed may be shown in one group and still be forced to take a lower rating because of lack of uniformity in the entire entry. This very fact adds to the charm in livestock breeding—for like does not always beget like. Grand champions do not always produce grand champions. They must be properly mated.

It must be clearly understood that many good herds have been ruined by too close line-breeding. Some have made the mistake of selecting the neat, tidy, under-sized animals, with the result that this trait became so intensified as to detract materially from the popularity of the herd. Any one of a score of other defects may be followed by as serious results. The only way of rectifying a difficulty of this sort is to begin at the bottom by a direct outcross and again strive for uniformity of type. By far the safest plan for the average breeder is to stay by his chosen blood line, but practice distant line-breeding.

That uniformity of type so evident in all the young things to be found in the herds of the more advanced breeders is only made possible by the use of animals not merely alike in appearance but alike in their ability to beget similar off-spring due to a rich inheritance from ancestors of a common blood line. Any superior individual is able to stamp his likeness on his progeny only when he has received these good qualities from both near and remote ancestors of equal merit. Greatest emphasis should be placed on those animals nearest in descent, but they in turn must be backed up by equally meritorious progenitors.



One of the Good Hereford Calves owned by Theo. Baird and Son, Red Willow, Alta.

Right and Wrong Ways of Breeding Live-Stock

WHY is it that some farmers can go along—year in and year out, making big money on their live-stock, building up splendid herds—always getting the best results from their breeding—while others seem to have "hard luck" all the time?

The answer is simple. The successful live-stock breeder knows the "tricks" of his trade. He has the "knack" of successful breeding. He knows the right methods—those that bring out all his profits. And he knows how to avoid the wrong methods—those that eat into his profits. The other blunders along, using wrong methods, making the same costly breeding mistakes each year—then blaming it all on "hard luck." Millions are lost each year just through little mistakes!

Some Examples

A Kansas farmer bought a pregnant grade cow. A few weeks later the cow aborted. Within the next three months, four other cows aborted. During the next two years 24 of the 31 calves were premature. The milk yield was cut in half, sterility had increased, and he was getting weaker cows. Here's another case—A New England farmer bought a pure bred Guernsey cow for breeding purposes. He paid \$25 for her. The cow was supposed to be pregnant, as it had been bred and had not since come in heat. The farmer waited—but no calf came. He consulted a breeding expert. An examination of the breeding organs revealed diseased ovaries, with no calf in the uterus. A high priced cow, but absolutely worthless from a breeding standpoint.

Learn Right Methods in Spare Time

Think what "taking a chance" cost these two farmers! And there are countless other mistakes which you may be making every day. Why lose money through abortion—through ani-

mal dying at birth—through animals failing to breed—and through countless other causes when with a little special knowledge of correct breeding methods you could eliminate these losses and put your breeding on a profitable basis?

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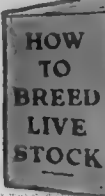
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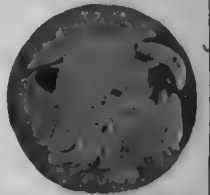
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VANSTONE & ROGERS
NORTH BATTLEFORD, SASK.



PERCHERONS

Registered Mares showing heavy in foal to hard sire; weanling and yearling fillies. Ten
Mature Stallions ready for heavy breeding season, and the younger ones. Grown ourselves
the ancestors for five generations on dam side; sires imported

FRED CHANDLER, R7, CHARITON, IOWA.

BELGIANS

Direct Below St. Paul.

Sheep For Sale

On Cash or Credit Terms

The Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture, in order to
assist the farmers of the province in making a start with sheep,
and seeking to increase the number of sheep in the province,
has purchased a large number of sheep, which are now offered
for sale on cash or credit terms.

Orders will be taken now
for one-year-old to four-
year-old grade range
ewes, for a few Eastern-
bred grade ewes, and for

Pure-bred Rams
Shropshire, Oxford,
Suffolk, Leicester and
other breeds.

An experienced buyer is leaving shortly for Ontario and the
Eastern States in order to secure a number of extra choice rams
and ewes. Parties wishing this buyer to purchase breeding
stock for them should order at once. Terms for these special
orders will be: **RAMS**, half or quarter cash; **EWES**, all cash.

Twenty-five Select Shropshire Ewes will be brought
in for the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association
and will be offered for sale at

SHEEP AND SWINE SALES

Regina, Nov. 28, and Saskatoon, Dec. 4, 1919

Orders to be filled in the East should be sent in at once.
For full particulars write:

J. G. Robertson

Livestock Commissioner

REGINA, SASK.

LIBERTY DRIVE

In Saskatchewan

INDEPENDENCE DAY

OCTOBER 15th

If the people are to secure the undivided allegiance of their
members of parliament they must finance the nomination con-
ventions and election campaigns. The **LIBERTY DRIVE** is
for this purpose.

Read article, Independence Day, on Pages 14 and 15.

Breeding Horses for Market

*An Estimate of the Horse Market, Past, Present, and Future—By
Walter Harland Smith*

AT the time the Toronto Street
Railway was changed from horse
cars to electric power, it was said
that the horseless age had ar-
rived. Other things happened
which also caused uneasiness, and,
finally, the motor car, motor truck and
tractor was each to put the finishing
knockout to the horse business for all
time. In spite of all these changes,
horse breeding has continued, and
prices have steadily increased or re-
mained fair. At the present time there

is a feeling of
uncertainty
among many
breeders as to
the advisability
of persevering.
This is the re-
sult of a tem-
porary slow
market caused
by the high
price of feed, a
period of hesi-
tation in indus-
trial activity
while people
are laying plans
for big things,
and the fear
that the motor
truck and trac-
tor are taking
the place of
horses alto-
gether. I am

willing to admit that the motor car,
both for family use, pleasure and busi-
ness purposes, has made drivers and
carriage horses a poor class to breed
or deal in, and, therefore, I do not
advise any man to breed small drivers,
ponies, or small Thoroughbreds, unless
he is a rich man and wants to do it
as a hobby.

The development of the motor truck
for commercial purposes, has, no doubt,
shown that with paved roads they
can be used profitably, and that they
are here to stay, but they have not by
any means taken the place of horses.
There are certain classes of commercial
delivery work, however, which will, no
doubt, always be done by trucks, but
I think it means that the steam rail-
ways and radial roads will be the
losers as much, if not a great deal more
than the horse breeders, on account
of the use of motor trucks.

The tractor is, no doubt, an addi-
tional convenience, and will help out
the man who is farming on a large
scale, but if you want to find out
whether the tractor takes the place of
horses all you have to do is ask the
man who has owned a tractor for two
or three years, or watch him.

Types to Breed for the Future

The class of horses which a man will
be safe in breeding for the next 100
years includes the heavy draught horse,
1,500 to 1,800 pounds; the medium
draught horse or farm block, 1,350 to
1,500 pounds; the good, little, short-
legged, market-garden chunk, or fruit
farm horse, from 1,150 to 1,350 pounds;
and the saddle horse or hunter, which
will always be in demand by the people
who are willing to pay well for horses
suitable for these purposes. Those who
can afford it will have saddle horses
for the pleasure, exercise and sport
of it, as nothing else will take its
place. Remember the "old saw,"
"There is nothing so good for the in-
side of a man as the outside of a
horse."

Now we have come to the point as
to how to breed to get the kind that
will sell. There will, I suppose, always
be a small percentage of misfits or
nondescripts bred, no matter what
precautions are taken. A little careful
thought and common sense, however,
will assist all breeders in avoiding
many of these mistakes. We should
always try to profit by the mistakes
others have made.

I have no statistics to go by, but
I believe less than five per cent. of our
farmers breed pure-bred horses of any
class, so therefore, most of the people
who will read this breed half-breds.
To those who are breeding pure-breds
I would say, by all means stick to it

in all classes excepting the Hackney,
Trotter and Coach Horse. Even these
are good if the breeder is a man of
wealth who is breeding for pleasure
or as a hobby, and not for profit.

Selecting Sires

The man with unregistered draft
mares from 1,350 to 1,750 pounds should
select as good a registered draft sire
as he can find in his neighborhood. In
all cases give the preference to the
horse with two good ends, and espe-
cially a good middle, rather than the one

with the hand-
some head and
neck and bad
barrel. Good
legs and feet
are of more im-
portance than
a good head
and neck, and a
sire with flat
bone and not
too much hair
will usually
give good re-
sults. The man
with a plain-
looking Clyde
mare might im-
prove the ap-
pearance of her
produce by
using a Per-
cheron sire, but
probably would
be just as safe



Type of Drafter Most in Demand.
Owned by Bawlf Cartage Company, Winnipeg.

in using a good sort of Clydesdale
sire.

What shall we do with our little
driving mares? There is really no mar-
ket for these, and still they are occa-
sionally useful, and the temptation is
to keep on breeding to a Trotter, Hack-
ney or Thoroughbred. Don't do this
any more. If your driver is somewhat
of a pony pattern, and in good pro-
portion, anywhere from 14 hands to
15.2 hands, don't be afraid to breed her
to a good Percheron, good quality
Clyde, Belgian or Suffolk Punch.
You will get a useful market-garden
or fruit-farm chunk that will do some
work, or go in a buggy, and you will
have improved the market value of
your produce immensely. I am not sure
of the market for these small chunks in
the north-west, but in the eastern
provinces there is no limit to the demand
for this class of horse.

The Value of Thoroughbred Blood

We have now to consider by far
the most important branch of the horse
breeding industry, the Thoroughbred.
I have heard men say "Thoroughbred
Clydesdales," "Thoroughbred Hack-
neys," "Thoroughbred Percherons,"
etc. There is only one class of horse
known as "Thoroughbred." In fact,
the term "Thoroughbred" is only
properly used in referring to the run-
ning horse. All other breeds of live-
stock are known as pure-breeds.

Principally on account of the liberal
use of Thoroughbred blood in Canada,
our country has gained a splendid repu-
tation in the United States and England
for the quality and excellence of our
saddle horses and hunters, and in the
past for coach horses as well. What
ever we do, let us not overlook the im-
portance of using the "Thorough-
bred" to improve the quality of our
horses, although we must use the draft
horse to increase the weight and size.
In view of the present prospects, the
only man justified in breeding the
Thoroughbred sire with a light mare
is the racing man, who will always use
a Thoroughbred mare. So where does
the ordinary farmer or breeder come in?
How can he be interested in the
Thoroughbred sire? For the past 35
years I have watched the results of
breeding what we call "half-breds,"
and I am positive that the man who
owns a good-looking, sound, general-
purpose mare with good withers and a
good-looking head and neck, good qual-
ity of bone, not much hair, with good
feet, will never make a mistake by
breeding her to a good Thoroughbred
sire. He will improve the quality, and
if he uses mares weighing from 1,200
to 1,400 pounds, will get the best class
of express horses in any case, with

a good chance of getting a high-class, half-bred hunter or saddle horse, which is the highest-priced horse in the market.



The Right Sort—Thick and Short-Coupled.
Bred by Geo. Lane, Pekisko, Alta.

ket today. In selecting mares to cross with a Thoroughbred they should not be leggy but in good proportion, no matter what their weight is, and from 15.3 to 16.1 hands.

If these suggestions are carried out breeders will have no regrets, and they may at once forget that they ever heard anything about a "horseless age." The prices of horses will be higher than ever in a year or two, with the exception of small drivers and light-boned, or leggy, "cherry pickers" of any class.

Exporting Horses

Q.—I am intending to ship some horses over the line to the United States. Will I have to have them examined here by a veterinary inspector?—Anton Hansen, Sask.

A.—The rules governing veterinary inspection of imported animals vary with different states. We suspect the place of entry for your horses will be Portal. If so, we advise you to write to the Veterinary Inspector, Dept. of Animal Industry, Portal, N.D., and he will advise you of the inspection demanded of your horses by the state which you intend to be their final destination.

If the horses must be inspected for glanders, it will be necessary to write Dr. Tamblyn, Health of Animals Branch, Regina, who will furnish an inspector. If they are shipped without inspection they will be held 24 hours at Portal, during which time the American authorities may administer the Mallein test.

Umbilical Hernia

Q.—I have a two-months-old calf with navel rupture which does not seem to get worse. Can anything be done for it?—A. W. H., Castor, Alta.

A.—Almost all the various kinds of congenital hernia correct themselves as animals mature. This is, perhaps, less true of this particular type, but even in this the mesentery or suspending membrane is relatively shorter in adults than in calves, and hence the bowel tends to hang free from the abdominal floor thus allowing closure of the umbilical opening. If the calf shows no discomfort we would advise, strongly, non-interference. If it shows evidence of pain, constipation, lack of appetite and general indisposition, treatment is indicated. The simplest form of treatment is a pad kept over the imperfectly-closed umbilicus, which may close of itself in time. But with animals it is very difficult to devise a pad which can be kept in place. Stronger treatment is to cast the calf, reduce the hernia, that is, push all the intestine gently back within the stomach-wall, clip the hair over the seat of trouble, and apply a blister. This produces inflammation and swelling which closes the opening. A pad is required until the blister has had time to work. Instead of the usual mild blisters nitric acid is sometimes used. This is very penetrating and potent, and sets up a deep-seated inflammation, so must be used very sparingly, only sufficient to moisten the skin.

An operation, which should only be attempted by professional men, is that of pinching the skin over the reduced hernia into a fold, and with a skewer pierce the fold in such a way that the intestine is prevented from protruding. Needless to say skewer and wound must

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Supremacy is the reward of exceptional merit in all walks of life.

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For 1920 the new McLaughlin Master Six more than ever maintains that reputation which has established its Supremacy from coast to coast.

See the new Master Six at the nearest McLaughlin Show Rooms or at the Canadian National Exhibition.

McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED
OSHAWA ONTARIO

Victorious Roman Chariot 50 B.C.

Canada's Standard Car 1920

The McLAUGHLIN MASTER SIX

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Mammoth Dispersion Sale

Of Pure-Bred Registered Hereford Cattle, Berkshire Hogs and Shropshire Sheep, also Good Grade Cattle and High-class Grade Geldings and Mares



E. S. CLINCH

as well as a full line of Farm Machinery, Threshing and Plowing Outfits, Harness, Etc., at the

SHELLBROOK PURE-BRED STOCK FARM

five miles north-east of the village of Shellbrook, Sask.; twenty-five miles east of Prince Albert on Canadian National Railway, on

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, November 5th and 6th, 1919.

Pure-bred Cattle, Sheep and Swine will be sold on Second Day of Sale

100 HEAD OF HEREFORDS, mostly young females, and including a few yearling bulls. Some of the females have calves at foot and all of breeding age are bred.

16 BERKSHIRE SOWS, bred to high-class boar. 100 HEAD SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, including 16 YEARLING RAMS and 20 RAM LAMBS. 90 HEAD GRADE CATTLE. 60 HEAD GRADE HORSES.

Farm Machinery sufficient for 2,500 acres.

TERMS.—Full time to responsible parties on security or approved joint notes, due October 1, 1920, at 8 per cent. Strangers to give bank references. Machinery: Separate purchases up to \$25, cash; joint notes or security for balance. 2,700 Acres of Good Land for Sale, or crop payments, divided up to suit purchasers.

Watch future issues of The Guide for full particulars.

Catalogues of pure-bred stock ready shortly. Send for one now to—
M. E. COWELL,
Prince Albert, Sask.,
Auctioneer.
E. S. CLINCH, Proprietor,
Shellbrook Pure-bred Stock Farm,
SHELLBROOK, SASK.

Romnellet

"The Sheep That is Making Alberta Famous"

The Best Rustler in America

The present year demonstrates conclusively the superiority of my

Romney-Rambouillet

cross-breds on sparse feed. The "Romnellet" will thrive where many another sheep would starve.

Don't Sell Your Sheep

Get some "Romnellet" blood into your flock and watch it grow into money. Both wool and mutton markets will be high for some time. My Romnellet rams will assure you top-notch values on either commodity—and you will have the satisfaction of raising something worth while. Good for range or farm.

R. C. Harvey
Lethbridge, Alta.

be sterilized thoroughly, and the wound must be dressed occasionally. The danger, apart from sepsis, would be that in the hands of an amateur the intestine itself might be pierced, which would, of course, terminate the case fatally.

Lousy Swine

Q.—What do you recommend as an inexpensive and effectual cure for lice on pigs.—The Guide Reader, Gleichen, Alta.

A.—In dealing with swine lice the first essential is to give the pig a chance. No attempt at relief will accomplish results if the pigs are kept closely housed, even though the place be clean and well disinfected. Swine lice are very persistent, the eggs survive disinfectants and the process of cleaning is expensive and almost interminable if the pigs are not given their freedom.

If there are enough infected animals to warrant the work, it will pay to build a chute through which an animal must swim, as this is the most satisfactory way of applying a wash, it is more thorough, quick and less laborious than scrubbing the pig with a broom or using a spray, but these methods will do if only a small number must be treated. The best solution from point of cost and efficiency is two per cent. creolin. Much stronger than this may hurt the eyes and other sensitive portions of the animal. Coal-oil is cheap and very effective, but great care must be taken as it will otherwise raise the skin in blisters. If the animals are sprayed or scrubbed, see that every portion of the body is treated. Lice are most active behind the ears, between the legs and around the tail, but if the solution is applied to these parts only, the pests will change their abode to return in a more favorable season. Three treatments at week intervals should suffice if animals have access to fresh ground. This condition will be more difficult to deal with as the weather gets colder.

In Livestock Circles

On Wednesday and Thursday, November 5 and 6, M. R. Cowell, will sell the entire livestock and machinery of E. S. Clinch, Shellbrook Pure-Bred Stock Farm. Although the offering includes a great deal of valuable equipment and large numbers of grade stock, most of the buyers who will be attracted from a distance will centre their interest on the opportunity which this sale offers to pick up young breeding stock. The Shellbrook district has suffered less from weather conditions than any other in the province, so this herd has the good fortune to go under the hammer reflecting the bounty of good northern pastures. As Mr. Clinch has been breeding the right sort the young bulls should be readily snapped up. Sixteen bred Berkshire sows and 100 pure-bred Shropshire sheep will be knocked down. This last lot includes some fine young rams ready for service.

Canadian Horse Wins Premier Honors

Paramount Flashwood was made grand champion at the International Belgian Horse Show, on September 27. Every horseman knows the significance of this new honor which has come to Mr. Rupp and to the Saskatchewan horse-breeding industry. The show, held at Waterloo, Iowa, is the biggest event of the season for Belgians. Considering the demoralized state of affairs in the home of the breed there is probably no show in the world at which such quality and such competition could be observed. Our American contemporaries laud it as the finest breed show ever held, for every class had at least 20 entries. Besides the highest honor of the show this stud brought back numerous other prizes, practically every animal exhibited standing near the head of its class. Paramount Wolver, half-brother to the champion, won second in his class, and three of his fillies, Lady Wolver 2nd, Marguerite de Wolver and Marie de Wolver, were placed 2nd, 5th and 7th respectively in a large class. Lady Wolver won first in her class. The Rupp sale at Regina Fair Grounds, Saturday, November 8, will be watched



Tib of Fairfield.

A 14,000-pound Ayrshire Cow, owned by the University of Saskatchewan.

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William Penn
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Extra Heavy, Heavy, Medium, Light, Cold Test

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ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write.

W.F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 455 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can. Absorbine and Absorbine, Jr., are made in Canada.

Dr. BELL'S Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles to persons who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys, Fevers, Distempers, etc. Send 25 cents for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly to Bell & Co., Kingston, Ont.

NOTICE

The Hudson's Bay Company is prepared to receive applications to lease lands, for hay and grazing purposes. Hay permits for one season may also be obtained. For particulars apply—

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg

Shorthorns

The Breed For You

Shorthorn steers hold the high-price record for a carload on the open market in Canada. They also hold the high-price record for carlots of heavy steers, yearlings and feeders on the American open markets. They are money makers.

Write the Secretary for free publications.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN,
President
Brooklin, Ont.

G. E. DAY
Secretary
Box 285,
Guelph, Ont.

Sheep and Horses For Sale

Oxford, Shropshire and Lincoln Pure-bred and Grade Rams, Grade Oxford and Shropshire Breeding Ewes, all ages; in lots to suit purchasers. Also, matched teams of Horses, broken and unbroken, 1,200 to 1,400 pounds.

JAMES D. WILSON, Maple Creek, Sask.

Oxford Down Sheep

America's Pioneer Flock

Present offering, 80 Shearling Rams of best breeding; 40 Shearling Ewes, and a few two shears. Also a number of strong, good quality Ram Lambs. All registered. Prices reasonable.—HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

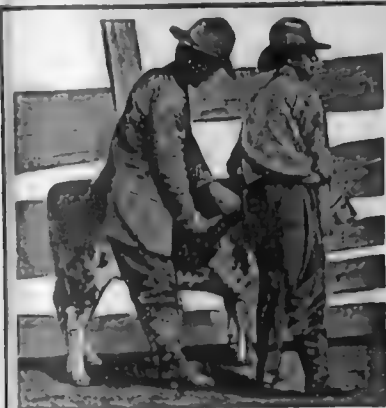
TOWER FARM CHAMPION OXFORDS

Offering fine bunch of Shearling and Two Shear Rams and Lambs of both sexes, and Breeding Ewes of choice breeding and quality.

HARBOUR and SONS, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins

ECHO SECIS FAYNE, our herd sire, is by world's 50 pound, seven-day butter cow, Secis Fayne Johanna. Would sell him at a price. Also have bulls, sired by him, from one month to 22 months old, and fit for immediate service, from grand producing dams. See my ad. in June 25th, 1919, number of this paper, page 40.—JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop., Sunnyside Stock Farm, Stanstead, P.Q.



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Write for free booklet describing blackleg and its prevention.

Animal Industry Department of
PARKE, DAVIS & CO.
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

with interest, as practically all of the show string which travelled the Canadian circuit this summer is to go under the hammer. Included in the number are 16 mares bred to the champion, and a few young stallions rich in the same blood. Elsewhere in this issue is more detailed listing of the items offered.

Shorthorn Sale at Calgary

On Thursday, October 23, 1919, Messrs. Layzell and Durno, auctioneers, Calgary, will sell at the Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary, for W. G. Rickard, late of Airdrie, around 110 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle, comprising some 80 females and 30 calves of both sexes. The majority of the cows are two and three-year-olds, with a few over that age.

Quite a number of the heifers have been bred to Lancaster Prince, by that well-known sire of good stock, Missie Prince, out of the great cow Duchess of Lancaster. Some of the yearlings have also been bred to Mischief Mixer, 106770, sired by Roan Chief, imported, 60863, bred by Lord Roseberry.

Roan Chief's sire was the famous bull Villager, while his dam was Butterfly 32nd, imported. The dam of Mischief Mixer is Scottish Rose D, whose sire was Joy of the Morning, imported, 32070, out of Scottish Rose III, imported, 59485. This is a very good type of Shorthorn bull and a proved breeder.

Others of the females were bred in pasture to Eastern Chief, 114940, bred by James Douglas, Caledonia, Ont., and whose sire is also Roan Chief, out of a Mayflower dam, while others again are bred to Brown-dale Wonder, by the well known Brown-dale, out of a Boyne Lady cow. The majority of the older females which will come under the hammer are by the imported bull Albert's Heir, one of the first bulls Mr. Rickard used in his herd, and a sire of no mean value. Others are by Royal Airdrie, 87288, whose dam cost \$1,000 as a yearling and whose sire was one of Capt. T. E. Robson's, of London, Ont., herd bulls. The younger stuff are all by Lancaster Prince, already noted, whose male progeny brought good prices at several Calgary bull sales in recent years.

Catalogs will be ready shortly, send for one to Layzell and Durno, Calgary, who will call the sale, or to the owner, W. G. Rickard, Box 1,407, Calgary, Alta.

High Price for Percheron Stallion

Messrs. Layzell and Parr, importers of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares, Calgary, Alta., have just sold to a syndicate in the Peace River country in northern Alberta, the Percheron stallion Paul, weighing 2,150 pounds, and the reserve grand champion of the breed at this past summer fair at Calgary. The price paid was \$10,000.

Calf-Feeding Competition at Edmonton

The Edmonton Exhibition Association announce that they are preparing a very elaborate and liberal prize list for the calf-feeding competition and fat stock show in connection with the 1920 spring show. The Dominion Department of Agriculture are offering special prizes for fat stock which will, undoubtedly, bring out exceptionally fine offerings. For instance, \$1,400 is offered in prizes for the best 15 fat steers owned by one exhibitor, the first prize in this class being \$350. In a class calling for five fat steers the first prize will be \$100. Similar classes are offered for groups of sheep and swine, also dressed carcasses, and an impetus will be given the poultry industry by a class calling for 24 fat chickens, in which seven prizes are offered, beginning with \$25 for the first. Regulations for the calf-feeding competition for children are also being formulated; both beef and dairy breeds will be provided for, with prizes similar to those offered last year, namely, \$100 for the first prize in the beef section, and \$50 in the dairy section, with additional specials offered by the pure-bred associations. For instance, W. A. Day, of Red Deer, who won first prize in 1918, in addition to the association prize of \$100, received \$75 in special prizes; in 1919, Stanley A. Boggs, of Daysland, received \$25 in addition to the first prize of \$100 in the beef section. Children will be required to assume full charge of their entries, on January 1, 1920. The prize list for both the fat stock show and the calf-feeding competition will be issued early in October, and Manager Stark states that all who wish a copy will receive same on application.

Edmonton Sheep and Swine Sales

Secretary Stark writes The Guide that the auction sale of pure-bred sheep and swine to be conducted by the Alberta Provincial Sheep Breeders' and Swine Breeders' Associations, on October 22-23, in Edmonton, shows every prospect of success; inquiries are coming from the Peace River and Grande Prairie districts, with orders to purchase and ship on behalf of the writers. The Edmonton annual sale is building up a reputation for high-class stock and fair dealing, and many who wish to purchase but are unable to attend the sale take this method of adding new blood to their flocks and herds.

The judges who will place the show awards in connection with this sale will be asked to "weed out" undesirable individuals, and only such offerings as are considered worthy to share in the advantages of this sale, will be sold by auction. The association veterinarians will pass on the animals as to physical fitness, and the judges as to conformation, type and quality. Over 160 pure-bred sheep will be offered for sale, including males and females representing the Oxford, Hampshire, Shropshire and Suffolk breeds; a number of grade ewes will also be included. Over 50 swine have been entered for

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"Metallic built" means fireproof, stormproof, neat and durable construction.

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Livestock For Sale by University of Saskatchewan

A number of extra good, pure-bred Shropshire Ewes, one to four; several Shearling Shropshire, Suffolk and Southdown Rams; a few good Shropshire Ram Lambs. A number of high-grade Ewes, one to six years old.

Also several choice Tamworth Boars and Berkshire Sows. For full particulars, write:—

Department of Animal Husbandry, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.



If You Want Herefords

Come to Willow Springs Ranch, Crossfield, Alta., where from a herd of 750 head I will sell a number of choice yearling heifers, two-year-old heifers in calf to my great herd bulls, or beautiful cows, safe in calf. I have also forty bulls of different ages for sale. Among these are bulls to suit all needs. Come and See These Cattle or Write

Frank Collicut 696-11th Ave. W. Calgary.

HILLSIDE STOCK FARM WASECA SASK.

LEICESTER, OXFORD AND CHEVIOT SHEEP FOR SALE

Some good Ewes and a number of Ram Lambs from high-class prize-winning stock.

My sheep won in the last four years 116 First Prizes and Championships, 96 Seconds, and 68 Third Prizes. Write me Your Wants.

J. D. McKERCHAR, Waseca, Sask. 4 1/2 miles S. of Station



Pure-bred Angus Cattle For Sale

Herd headed by Le Roy Young III, by Young Le Roy, of the well-known Bowman breeding.

For immediate sale: a number of well-bred females, including Cows, two and three-year-old Heifers, and a few good Young Bulls ready for service.

CLYDESDALES—Over 100 head to choose from. Stock both sexes; all ages. Write for full particulars.

H. MACAULEY AND SONS, WASECA, SASK. Farm three miles south of station.

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Write stating quantity you have to offer
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Learn to be an expert wrestler. Know scientific wrestling self defense, and get it now. Develop a splendid physique, and have perfect health. Join this popular school and learn by mail. The famous world's champion—the marvellous

Frank Gotch and Farmer Burns offer you a wonderful opportunity. Wrestling is easily and quickly learned at home by mail. Men and boys write now for splendid free book. Learn all the science and tricks. Be able to handle big men with ease. Accept this wonderful offer NOW! Send your "book" today, stating your age.

Farmer Burns School of Wrestling, 207 Camp Hill, Omaha, Neb.



FREE

Let me send you free particulars of greatest phonograph ever made. Large name phonographs at amazing low prices—Don't miss it! The Master's Co., Ltd., Dept. D., P.O. Box 13, Winnipeg



Shorthorns-Shorthorns

Unreserved Auction Sale

AT
Alberta Stock Yards, Calgary
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1919, at 1.30 p.m.

102 CHOICE REGISTERED 102
102 Shorthorns 102
10 Grade Cows and 10
Heifers

The above cattle are all in first-class grazing shape—not pampered with grain—and are from such noted sires as Lancaster Prince, 97600, by the celebrated Missies Prince, and out of a Duchess of Lancaster mother; Doyal Airdrie; Albert's Heir (imported); Shawwood Alpha (imported).

Look out for further announcements in the next issue of
The Grain Growers' Guide and write for
Catalogues to

A. Layzell Co. Ltd.

W. O. RICKARD A. LAYZELL & J. W. DURO
(Late of Airdrie) Owner Auctioneers for the Company
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Manufactured LUMBER

Your home is where you spend the greater part of your life. It should be built in the best possible design and of the best possible material. Be sure you get "Cushing Bros." manufactured lumber and you will get the best material. Every enquiry given personal supervision.

SERVICE

Manufacturers, Importers and Jobbers

Doors, Blinds, Glazed Sash, Plate and Window Glass, Leaded Art Glass, Church Windows, Hardwood Doors, Colonial Columns, Porch Work, Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Lime, Cement, Building Papers, Grilles, Stairs, and Hardwood Finish

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Head Office: **CALGARY** REGINA SASKATOON
EDMONTON

sale, all pure-breds, including Berkshires, Yorkshires, Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, both males and females.

Big Shipment from the Bar U

Messrs. Geo. Lane and Co., Calgary, Alta., owners of the famous Bar U ranch, have just shipped to John Innes, Stonycroft Farm, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec, 18 head of stallions and six mares all pure-bred Percherons. This constitutes a record in Canada for a single sale of stallions and mares made by a Canadian firm to any one buyer. Last week Messrs. Lane and Co., shipped from High River to Montreal, whence they will cross the water by the S.S. Monmouth, for Avonmouth, England, one stallion and four mares and three show geldings, for Colonel, the Hon. H. G. Henderson, Bascot Park, Ferringdon, England. They also shipped 33 mares and five stallions to R. E. Parker, Easton, Norwich, England, and eight grade mares to the Earl of Minto, Howick, Scotland. The shipment includes the three-year-old prize-winning colts Paragon, Perfection and Pershing, as well as the champion mare Pride of Pekisko; also Polly, Olive and Joante.

All four mares were consistent prize winners wherever shown on the western summer fair circuit this year.

Professor W. L. Carlyle, superintendent of the Geo. Lane and Co. farms, went over in charge of the shipment, and he will bring back with him a number of high-class Shropshire rams and ewes, including the third prize pen at the English Royal this year. For the Namaka farms a band of Kerryhill ewes and lambs will be brought over, and also a number of Shorthorn bulls of the very best of pedigree.

Vanstone and Rogers Selling Horses

Some of the very recent sales made by this well-known North Battleford, Sask., and Calgary, Alta., firm of importers are as follows:

The Percheron mare Irena, champion female of the breed at Saskatoon this summer, to W. Casement, Leslie, Sask.; the roan two-year-old Belgian colt, fourth in his class at the same show, to R. S. Armstrong, of Renown, Sask.; the Percheron stallion Moquin, to W. H. Brecken, of Borden, Sask.; and the two-year-old Belgian colt, first at North Battleford this year, to Clarence Wilcox, of Strongfield, Sask. The last named horse possesses undoubted merit. He weighs over 1,800 pounds has a splendid top and is a showy mover.

Vanstone and Rogers have a few good stallions Clydesdales, Percherons and Belgians, still on hand. The Clydesdales weigh over 1,800 pounds, and the whole offering is a good one, while a car load of mares is expected to arrive at their Calgary branch in a few days. They have also a number of high-class pure-bred Shropshire rams for immediate sale.

Important Announcement by Dominion Minister of Agriculture

A feature of interest at the Canadian National Exhibition, held recently, was a visit from the new minister of agriculture, the Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B.C. Speaking at the directors' luncheon, Dr. Tolmie stated that he was heartily in support of a big national winter fair in Toronto. He also declared that agriculture must be placed on a sound footing and to do so we must go into mixed farming with livestock playing an important part in it. The farmer must, at the same time, be supplied with good markets and not only must the United States market be open to us but we must develop markets abroad for our surplus food products. The minister went on to say there was room for increased development of animals bred. The transportation end of the business must be taken care of and the cold storage system enlarged if necessary. Dr. Tolmie stated that the time has arrived when the agricultural interests of this country should have the best man available located in London, England, to look after Canadian interests, and see that Canadian goods are placed on the market in the best possible shape. It was a matter of regret for him to learn that only a small portion of the beef passing through Canadian abattoirs was fit to compete with Argentine beef on the British market. The quality of our cattle could only be made up by better breeding and better feeding and finishing. Scrub bulls, stated the minister, were today costing the country millions of dollars. The federal government, he announced, will this year commence offering a number of prizes to be given at the fat stock shows for finished and marketable animals both singles and in car lots.

The health of animals should be taken care of, and in this connection he announced that his department proposed to establish the Accredited Herd Plan in Canada. The work of testing will be done free of cost and the government will pay a reasonable amount for diseased animals. He also announced that it would be in order in a few days for breeders to make applications for inspection of herds under this system.

\$1,000 Hereford Futurity

The Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association (assisted by a grant from the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association) will offer \$1,000 in prizes for futurity classes at the Calgary Exhibition, 1920, as follows: \$500 for Hereford bull calves (pure-bred), born on or after January 1, 1919, to be bred and owned by exhibitor; \$500 for Hereford heifer calves (pure-bred), born on or after January 1, 1919, to be bred and owned by exhibitor. Nominations to be made by October 4, 1919. Entry fees for each animal, \$2.00 on nomination; \$3.00 on January 1, 1920; and \$5.00 on April 1, 1920. Mail entries with fees to P. Bellow, secretary, Alberta Hereford Breeders' Association, Victoria Park, Calgary.

40° BELOW
Means nothing to the
HECLA
Warm Air Furnace
★ Feature ★

Extracts all the heat from the coal—keeps all the heat in the house. Easy on the coal bin. Easy to look after. The Hecla-heated house is always a cheerful one. Our booklet "Comfort and Health" tells you many things you should know about furnaces.

Use the Coupon

★ Steel Ribbed Fire Pot
★ Individual Grate Bars
★ Fused Joints
★ Cast Iron Combustion Chamber
★ Circular Water Pan

Clare Bros. Western Limited, Winnipeg, Man.
Please send me "Comfort and Health," also guaranteed house heating plans.

Name _____
Address _____

Carhartt's Overalls

My Carhartt Overalls are made for Hard Service

You have only to examine them to find that out. Every seam is double stitched, every button is riveted, while points where the strain is hardest are reinforced to prevent tearing or ripping. Special features worth noticing are the angular rule pocket, the swing pocket to keep tools and pencils in place when you bend over, lined watch pocket, and an extra rule pocket on the right leg.

You'll be surprised at the way your Carhartt's will wear, and wear and wear. You'll say when the time comes to discard them—"all you may depend upon it that won't be for a good while." Well, these Carhartt's certainly don't owe me anything. My Carhartt overalls, allover, and gloves are readily identified by the Carhartt button.

HAMILTON CARHARTT, President.

Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills Ltd.
TORONTO, MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER, LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Pioneer Stock Farm Belgians



PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD

Sixteen of them are bred to the world-renowned **PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD**. At the International Belgian Horse Show **PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD** met in competition many State Champions, and was crowned King of the Show. At the Chicago International, last year, as a two-year-old, he was made First in class, Junior Champion and Reserve Grand Champion. This year, at the International Belgian Horse Show, the greatest show of Belgian horses ever held in America, he was First in Class, Senior Champion and Grand Champion, the very highest

at PUBLIC AUCTION

I will sell, at public auction, 25 Belgian Stallions and Mares, at Regina Fair Grounds, on Saturday, November 8th, 1 p.m.

The offering includes practically all of my 1919 show herd, and many others just as good. My ambition has been, and still is, to produce draft horses of superior merit. That I have been successful in this, I believe I have proven.

The sale is made up mostly of bred mares, ranging in age from two to six years. These mares are not only bred, but are bred to

PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD

who now stands one of the very greatest stallions in America.

To make this sale a credit to the **PIONEER STOCK FARM** I have spared no effort. It is doubtful if a more clean and sound bunch of good, young stuff ever went through a sale ring.

But this offering of mares has something more than individual merit to commend them.

honors of the show. It is said by many that he is even a greater horse than his illustrious sire.

Any man who appreciates a good horse will readily understand what it would mean to own a pair of good young mares bred to **PARAMOUNT FLASHWOOD**.

There are three Stallions in the offering—one a likely son of the great **FARCEUR**.

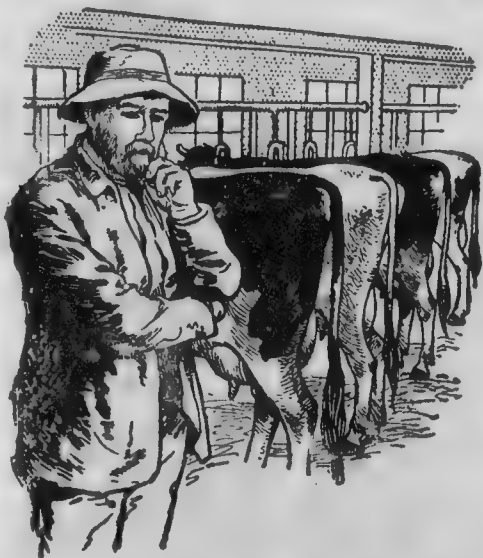
Remember the date, November 8th, 1919, at Regina. Write for Catalog. Do it today.

GEORGE RUPP

Lampman, Sask.

Interchangeable Capacity

"It's like getting a new separator for a trifle"



Don't worry about increased capacity — Get a **RENFREW**

Write for booklet fully describing the Renfrew's interchangeable capacity and self-oiling features, its low supply can, easy turning, and easy running advantages.

Every progressive farmer is bound to increase his herd sooner or later. If you do not want to buy an entirely new separator every time you have to increase your separating capacity, will it not pay you handsomely to own a Renfrew? With its exclusive interchangeable capacity feature you can feel free to add to your dairy herd without the worry and expense of providing a new separator. The

Renfrew
CREAM SEPARATOR

is heavy enough for the largest capacity. All machines have the same size of frame so that all you have to do is to order a bowl of the size you need:—450, 650, 800 or 1,000 lbs.—with attachments. We make an allowance for return to us of your small equipment. The cost of making this change is very moderate and the work is done just as thoroughly as if you had secured an entirely new separator.

The Renfrew's close skimming is unsurpassed, and it is proven by Government Dairy Schools' tests. In addition you get firmer, better butter owing to the Renfrew's exclusive wide-open bowl with curved wings.

Isn't it worth any man's while to investigate this big saver of time, worry and money?



MADE IN CANADA

INTER-CHANGEABLE BOWL

180

Cockshutt Plow Co., Limited

Winnipeg

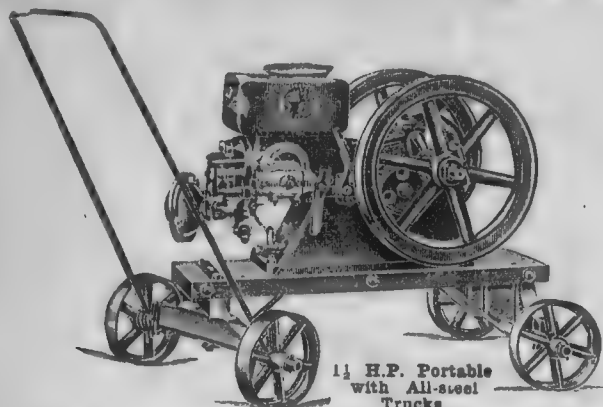
Regina

Saskatoon

Calgary

Edmonton

Power for the Farm



1 1/2

Horse Power
Pumping and
Light Work
Gasoline
Engines

Both Portable and Stationary

"Hercules" 1 1/2 h.p. Gasoline Engines

The chore boys of the farm—ever ready to do the many jobs always to be found on a farm for them to do.

These midsize power plants are built along the same lines as the larger Kerosene Engines. They are throttle-governed—speed can be controlled so that they burn fuel only in proportion to the load they are pulling.

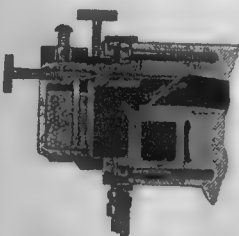
You can take your choice of three styles: Stationary; hand portable, on all-steel four-wheel truck; or the Handy Andy, a complete power plant mounted on two-wheel skids.

These engines have a 3 1/2-inch bore; 5-inch stroke; and a speed of only 550 revolutions per minute. A 4x4 inch pulley and Webster magneto completes the equipment.

E-50 Stationary Design—Full base, no skids. Weight, 288 lbs.	
F.O.B. Winnipeg	71.50
F.O.B. Regina or Saskatoon	72.75
F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton	73.50
E-56 Hand Portable—Mounted on four-wheel all-steel trucks. Weight, 354 lbs.	
F.O.B. Winnipeg	82.10
F.O.B. Regina or Saskatoon	83.65
F.O.B. Calgary or Edmonton	84.60

"Hercules" Kerosene Engines

The U.G.G. Mastadon Line of Farm Power Plants that burn Kerosene, distillate, or other cheap fuels as successfully as other engines burn the more expensive gasoline.



IT'S ALL IN THE MIXER—A crowning exclusive feature of Hercules Kerosene Engines—a mixer that automatically changes over from Gasoline to Kerosene fuel. In starting the engine you fill a small chamber in carburetor with gasoline—a small quantity only. As the engine warms up it automatically changes over to kerosene fuel. No trouble—no coaxing necessary.

THROTTLE-GOVERNED—Another big feature of all Hercules Engines. Speed can be regulated by a lever while engine is in motion. This means that regardless of size of engine, speed can be cut down to burn fuel only in proportion to the work engine is doing. These are but some of the many features of Hercules Engines. Our Catalog tells you more.

Five Sizes—Prices F.O.B. Shipping Station

		Winnipeg	Regina or Saskatoon	Calgary or Edmonton
E-51 —3 H.P. Weight 555 lbs.		138.15	140.55	142.05
E-52 —5 H.P. Weight 871 lbs.		191.50	195.25	197.60
E-53 —7 H.P. Weight 1,846 lbs.		243.30	249.40	252.85
E-54 —9 H.P. Weight 1,970 lbs.		347.20	356.15	361.20
E-55 —12 H.P. Weight 2,840 lbs.		375.00	387.30	394.90

FOR PORTABLE ENGINES AND SAW RIGS SEE CATALOG

For
Quick Service
Address
U.G.G. Branch
Nearest your
Station

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LTD.

The Organized Farmer in Business

Winnipeg
Regina
Saskatoon
Calgary
Edmonton

"Hercules" Giants of Power and Efficiency

The U.G.G. line of Large Bore and Long Stroke Engines that develop more power at a slow speed than do most other engines that must be run at nerve-wrecking speeds to develop even their claimed horse-power rating. Don't overlook this feature.

Gasoline or Kerosene Engines all look much alike on the surface. All are practically alike in principle—a series of sparks and explosions. But right there similarity stops. The real genuine value of an engine lies in its construction—its specifications. The power of an engine is in the bore, stroke and speed. The larger the bore and longer the stroke, the slower the speed need be to develop a given horse power; the smaller the bore and shorter the stroke, the greater number of revolutions it must make per minute to develop an equal horse power. And that is the secret of engine power and endurance. A high-speed engine will rack itself to pieces in a short time. It is a strain on every vital part of its mechanism—particularly the bearings, which quickly wear loose and rickety. A slow-speed engine runs smoothly—with little wear—and naturally is much longer lived.

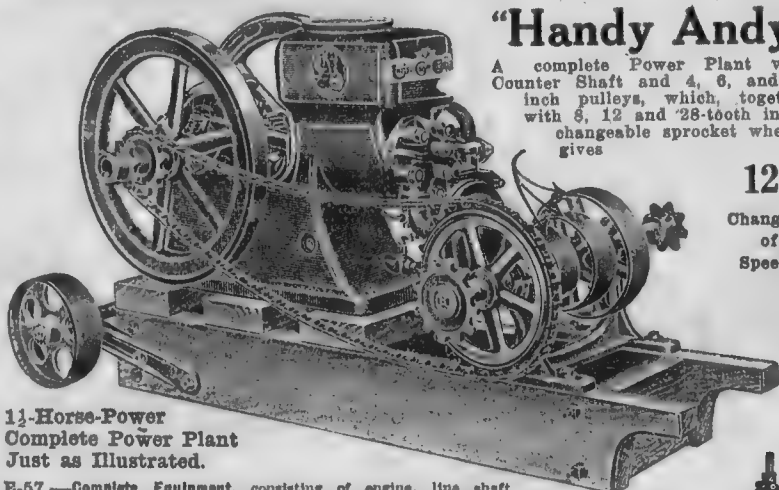
"Hercules" Engines are Masterpieces of Power and Endurance

They are more than ordinary "Engines"—they are "Power Plants" built strong and substantial of best possible materials, and expert workmanship. They show no tendency toward "saving" in their building, but rather an abundance of care and painstaking to make each and every one the best of its kind. They are simple in construction, without complicated parts to get out of order and cause trouble. They are easy to start in any weather and can be operated by anyone without previous experience.

"Handy Andy"

A complete Power Plant with Counter Shaft and 4, 6, and 8-inch pulleys, which, together with 6, 12 and 28-tooth interchangeable sprocket wheels, gives

12
Changes
of
Speed



11-Horse-Power
Complete Power Plant
Just as Illustrated.

E-57—Complete Equipment, consisting of engine, line shaft, three-speed pulleys, sprocket wheels, steel chain belt, and two-wheel skid truck.

F.O.B. Winnipeg	87.80	F.O.B. Regina	88.05
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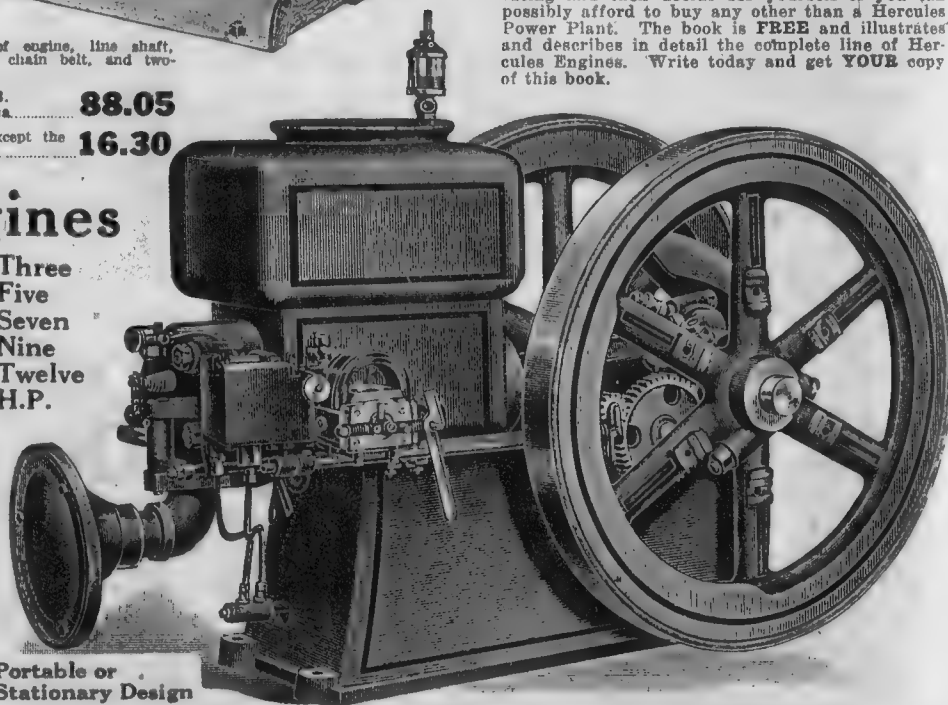
E-57A—Power Plant Only (everything except the engine). F.O.B. Winnipeg or Regina. 16.30

The Unqualified Guarantee

of United Grain Growers Limited covers every Hercules sale. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction—of durability—workmanship—finish—and horse-power rating. Any purchaser who is not satisfied with a Hercules after a fair and square trial can return it, and their money will be promptly refunded with all freight charges added.

Send for Catalog and
Latest 1919 Price List

Make a close study of the superiority of Hercules Engines. Learn how they are built—how they are scientifically proportioned to develop greatest possible power. Compare their bore, stroke and speed with other engines of equal rating and then decide for yourself if you can possibly afford to buy any other than a Hercules Power Plant. The book is FREE and illustrates and describes in detail the complete line of Hercules Engines. Write today and get YOUR copy of this book.



Portable or
Stationary Design

Co-operative Livestock Buying

Buying livestock for farmers is a special service of United Grain Growers Limited that is increasing steadily. Farmers are discovering that they can do as well, and often better, by having the Livestock Department buy their stockers and feeders for them than they could do on a buying trip themselves. The even well-bred bunch of high quality animals selected and shipped from the stock yards by United Grain Growers Limited is a more profitable lot to work on than indiscriminate lots picked up here and there.

At first this buying service was made use of principally by farmers who could handle a car load themselves. Now the co-operative buying movement is growing and letters are constantly coming in to the offices of the Company at St. Boniface, Calgary and Edmonton, ordering car lots of animals to be divided among several purchasers.

Here is a sample letter that shows how the orders come in:—

D. L., D. A. and myself would like a car of feeders that will run about 800 pounds, 16 or 17 heifers and balance steers, good beef breeds. Draw on Union Bank here for amount. Please let me know what you can do or if you can get a good bunch at once, please ship. Following is the order:—

D. L. 6 heifers and 4 steers

D. A. 6 heifers and 4 steers

W. T. A. 5 or 6 heifers and balance steers.

I would like some heifers that would make good breeders.

Yours truly,

W. T. A.

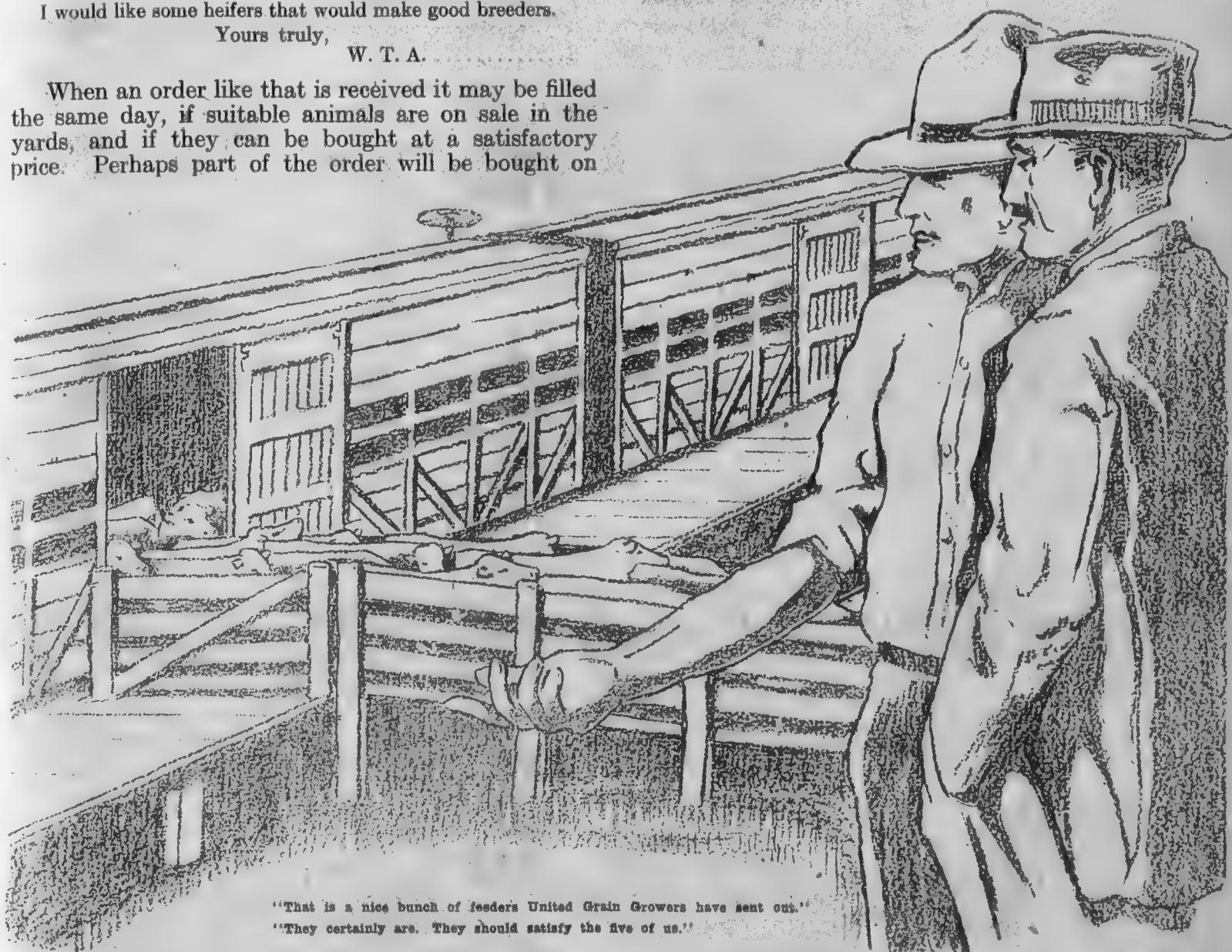
When an order like that is received it may be filled the same day, if suitable animals are on sale in the yards, and if they can be bought at a satisfactory price. Perhaps part of the order will be bought on

one day and held for a few days until the whole car load can be satisfactorily made up.

All illustrations in the matter of breed, color and weights are faithfully carried out, but the livestock expert doing the buying does more than follow instructions; his knowledge enables him to select animals which will give satisfaction to the feeder and will find ready sale when they come back to market, probably again to be handled through United Grain Growers Limited.

When a co-operative car is sent to the country the animals belonging to each individual purchaser are marked. This saves any confusion or any chance of a difference of opinion as to how the shipment should be divided up at destination. A separate statement is also made out showing the exact amount each individual purchaser is to pay. By prepaying freight charges the cost to each shipper can be figured out to the last cent.

Much has been done for the livestock industry of the West through the Livestock Department. Farmers who sell their animals through its services find they get more than by the old fashioned method of letting a drover handle their stock. Other farmers are encouraged to undertake the feeding or breeding of beef cattle, because they are now provided with an easy way of obtaining any number of animals from a few head to a car load.



"That is a nice bunch of feeders United Grain Growers have sent out."

"They certainly are. They should satisfy the five of us."

This is the Twenty-sixth of a series of articles published by United Grain Growers Limited

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Conducted Officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association
by the Secretary, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Sask.

First Constituency Report

The following report, which was read at the Carlyle nomination, by F. S. Wilbur, a member of the federal constituency committee, is an interesting record of the ability and enthusiasm which is being manifested in the Assiniboia by-election.

For several years past the necessity for direct political action has been becoming apparent to those engaged in or connected with agricultural life over Canada as a whole, which, so far as western agriculture is concerned, began to assume definite shape at the convention of Saskatchewan grain growers, held in Regina during February of present year.

At that great gathering of farmers, resolutions were adopted whereby the central executive of Grain Growers' Association was authorized to call a local convention in each of the 16 constituencies in the province, and in pursuance of these instructions a convention was called by them to meet at Arcola on June 10 of the present year.

Decision to Call Convention

Said convention composed of delegates from locals and other bodies or individuals favorable to new national

policy as adopted by Canadian Council of Agriculture at Winnipeg on November 29, 1918, assembled in due course and after thorough discussion appointed a committee of 15 members with power to add to their number for purpose of organizing Assiniboia constituency for political action.

This committee has convened several times and finally decided to call a convention at Carlyle, on September 25, 1919, for purpose of nominating a candidate to contest the constituency in the forth-coming by-election on October 27, 1919, in the interests of said new national policy.

In connection with this convention every polling sub-division in the constituency has been organized and at least 95 per cent. of same thoroughly canvassed and in addition to a great deal of missionary work done, very satisfactory financial aid has been forthcoming from the voters as will be shown by report of secretary-treasurer to follow.

Unit of Representation

The committee considered it wise in order to make this convention as democratic as possible to make each polling sub-division an electoral unit and for each ten subscribers, or fraction there-

SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT CONVENTIONS

The following gives date and place of district conventions to be held in Saskatchewan:—

District 14, at Swift Current.....	Monday, October 27
District 5, at Wolsley.....	Wednesday, October 29
District 3, at Arcola.....	Friday, October 31
District 15, at Shaunavon.....	Tuesday, October 28
District 2, at Viceroy.....	Wednesday and Thursday, October 29 and 30
District 1, at Moose Jaw.....	Friday, October 31
District 10, at Wadena.....	Tuesday, November 4
Districts 6 and 16, at Saskatoon.....	Wednesday, November 5
District 12, at Prince Albert.....	Tuesday, November 4
District 7, at Melville.....	Tuesday, November 4
District 8, at Imperial.....	Thursday, November 6
District 9, at Lanigan.....	Thursday and Friday, November 6 and 7
District 11, at North Battleford.....	Thursday, November 6
District 13, at Wilkie.....	Friday and Saturday, November 7 and 8
District 4, at Regina.....	Tuesday, November 25

of, to campaign fund to allow one delegate to this convention.

It is most gratifying to committee to be able to state to this convention that canvassers' reports are practically unanimous, to effect that although a great many voters as result of poor crop conditions are unable to contribute financial aid, they heartily endorse our platform and promise support to candidate nominated here today.

All things considered the committee feels justified in stating that our hour has struck, and we have no doubt what-

ever that this convention will nominate the men best suited to do our political work, apart from any sectional difference of opinion or partisan feeling, let us forget all former political affiliations and in the union of all men who stand for a fair square deal for every Canadian citizen and for the stranger within our gates, let us go on to victory firmly convinced of the equity and righteousness of our cause.

All of which is respectfully submitted by reporting committee appointed for this purpose, namely: G. E. Noggle, Jno. Cairns, L. E. Williamson, F. L. Wilbur.

More Wheat Protests

Under recent dates, protests from more locals regarding the price of wheat, have been received at the Central office.

J. S. Campbell, secretary of the Parkbeg local, forwards for publication the following resolution adopted at its September meeting:—

"Moved by H. T. Kelly, seconded by J. Doug, that we, the members of Parkbeg G.G.A., do hereby protest against price of wheat for 1919, and think it should be the same as the price set in U.S.A.—not less than \$2.30."

F. Sampson, secretary of Southside local, under date of September 9, writes: "The following expression of approval, of the resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was sent to Sir R. L. Burden, from Southside local:—

"We, the members of Southside local of the S.G.G.A., numbering 97, desire to express our approval of the resolution passed by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, on August 2, in which they state 'That a minimum price of \$1.75 per bushel would be entirely unsatisfactory to the organized farmers of the West, and, further, would strongly urge the government that because of the very material shrinkage in the wheat crop of the North American Continent in the past few weeks, there can be no justification for establishing a minimum price below that now existing in the United States.'"

Demand Railway

Wm. Harry, secretary of River View Grain Growers' Association, has forwarded the following resolution to the Central office, a copy of which has also been forwarded to H. A. Wright, M.P., House of Commons, Ottawa. A copy of the same has also been sent to A. D. Cartwright, secretary of the Board of Railway Commission, Ottawa.

The resolution reads:—
"At a meeting of the River View Grain Growers' Association, held in Nunehor Schoolhouse, on Saturday, September 13, a discussion took place regarding the new C.P.R. line which is to run from Cut Knife to Whitford Lake, and the following resolution was passed:—

"Resolved that we, the members of the River View local, get in touch with the railway commission at Ottawa, to find the cause of the delay in the construction of this line for which a charter was given under conditions that a certain amount of road was to be built this year."

Solving Foreign Problem

An interesting visitor to the recent convention of constituency executives, which was held in the city of Regina,

Continued on Page 37

200 feet more per second

—that is what the new Dominion 30-30 means to the sportsman. The component used in these cartridges—a progressive burning powder—that gives a flatter trajectory, greater penetration and by far the greatest shocking power known in a 30-30.

The new Dominion 30-30 insures to a greater degree the accuracy that has always characterized Dominion Ammunition, and possesses the usual nitro cellulose qualities of uniformity and stability under all climatic conditions.

Look for the yellow label on the back of the 30-30 box. It guarantees greater speed, accuracy and penetration.

DOMINION 30-30

should be your selection
for deer and other big game.
Let the label be your guide.

Dominion Cartridge Co.
Limited
Montreal, Canada



INCREASED
STRIKING POWER AND VELOCITY
These cartridges are loaded with special low pressure powder which GIVES 200 FEET GREATER VELOCITY than ordinary loads and THEREFORE will shoot approximately 6 INCHES higher at 100 yards.
PLEASE ALLOW FOR THIS WHEN SIGHTING.



NATIONAL MOTOR TRUCKS

A Farm Truck That is Different

Acting upon the well founded belief that the present day farmer needed a dependable motor truck of heavier capacity than the ordinary farm truck, we decided to build a National of suitable size for the Canadian Farmer.

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Mis-stating the Wheat Prices

In the course of a statement issued to the press by John E. Botterell, president of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, he says:—

"The Manitoba Free Press, in its issue of Wednesday, October 1, attributes the following words to the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster:—

"The United States price for this year's crop was \$2.26. In Canada, the farmer received \$2.15 at the station. If his grain sold for more than this he received the difference less the cost of handling. He might receive a great deal more than the original \$2.15. He could not receive less. Under the system of the United States he could not receive more than \$2.26."

"I do not know whether there is any inaccuracy on the part of the reporter. I have not yet received Hansard, and, therefore, am not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of

the quotation. Taking it as it stands, however, it is a most remarkable statement, and we in the grain trade simply cannot understand how such a statement could be made by any member of parliament, much less by the Right Hon. Sir George E. Foster.

Price at Station

"According to the paragraph, Sir George Foster says: 'In Canada the farmer receives \$2.15 at the station.' This statement is utterly wrong. The farmer does not receive \$2.15 at the station. He receives \$2.15 Fort William, and from the \$2.15 Fort William are deducted freight, elevator and all those charges incurred in getting the wheat to Fort William.

"According to the quotation Sir George Foster says: 'Under the system of the United States he (the farmer) could not receive more than \$2.26.' This statement is no less wrong and misleading. In the same issue of

the Free Press, on page 13, the quotations for Minneapolis cash wheat are given for September 30. On that date No. 1 dark northern wheat was selling in Minneapolis for \$2.70, and No. 1 northern wheat for \$2.60.

\$2.26 Only a Minimum

"Every man in the grain trade knows, and every farmer in Western Canada knows, that \$2.26 in the United States is nothing more than a minimum price guaranteed by the United States government. Every grain man knows, and every farmer knows, that buyers in the United States are free to pay any price they please above the \$2.26 for wheat, and every grain man knows, and every farmer knows, that in practically every primary wheat market in the United States today a higher price than the \$2.26 is being paid. Today's (October 2) cash prices in Minneapolis are: No. 1 dark, \$2.65-\$2.69; No. 1, \$2.55-\$2.70; No. 2, \$2.45-\$2.65 per bus."

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Alberta Hail Insurance

The amount of insurance in force in
Alberta on June 15, under the municipal
hail insurance plan, was about \$16,000,
000. On account of adverse conditions,
mostly drought and cutworms, about
500,000 acres was withdrawn up to July
20, leaving the total amount carried
throughout the season about \$12,000,000.

The old act provided for only \$6.00
per acre insurance. Under the new act
the farmer may have either \$6.00 or
\$8.00 per acre, and it is interesting to
note that over 93 per cent. of the insur-
ance this year was at \$8.00 per acre.

The total losses for the year were
\$506,000, or slightly more than four-
and-one-half per cent. In 1918 the
losses were only a little over two-and-
one-half per cent.

The premium rate for this year was
fixed by the board in Calgary, the week
before last at six per cent. In setting
the rate, provision was made:—

1. For payment of all awards in full.
2. For payment of all expenses to
date and for the estimated expenditures
to the end of the financial year.
3. For a surplus of approximately
\$100,000.

On lands withdrawn after June 15,
a rebate of a proportionate amount of
the premium to date of withdrawal will
be allowed.

The awards have already been paid
and the business of the board now will
be to collect the amounts levied on
the various municipal districts as hail
insurance taxes, and to repay the bank
the money borrowed to carry on the
business during the year.—E. H. Mal-
colm, chairman, Hail Insurance Board
of Alberta.

A Book for Farmers

In a review of Production and Taxa-
tion in Canada, by W. C. Good, The
Monetary Times of Toronto, says:—

"In this brief volume the author sets
forth the farmer's viewpoint on the
relation of agriculture to Canadian in-
dustry as a whole. Mr Good has a
clear knowledge of fundamental prin-
ciples and his arguments carry weight.
In addition to being a free trader he is
also a believer in the socialization of
ground rents, and it is in the substitu-
tion of income from this source, in place
of the present revenue from import
duties that he makes his free trade
policy practical, at least from the fiscal
point of view. It is fortunate that
farmers of Canada have such a fair-
minded leader; nevertheless, the aver-
age farmer being both a landlord,
capitalist and worker, is prepared to
recognize the claim of all these elements
for a reward in return for the essential
part they play in production. Only by
co-operation with agriculture can in-
dustrial interests hope to combat the
more radical influences that are seek-
ing to destroy the basis of the present
economic system."

"Production and Taxation in Can-
ada," by W. C. Good, 133 pages, can
be obtained from The Guide Book De-
partment, price \$1.10 post paid.

Wool in Suit Costs \$4.50

Washington, Sept. 26.—Who is get-
ting the high profits out of high-priced
clothing?

That is what the National Wool
Growers' Association wants to know. It
is tired of having merchants and manu-
facturers say high prices of clothes are
due to high prices of wool. It has writ-
ten to the department of commerce
here, asking whether the latter can
make a study of the situation and pub-
lish the results. Unfortunately, the de-
partment is lacking in funds and was
recently turned down by congress when
it asked for money with which to study
the high cost of living conditions.

The wool association, however, has
apparently made a pretty good survey
and proves that the cost of wool is not
the determining factor in the high price
of clothes. It asserts that the ordinary
three-piece woolen suit for a man
weighing 175 pounds contains only
\$4.50 worth of wool, and yet the suit
sells for about \$50.

The association thinks it would be
illuminating for the government to show
just what the wool grower, wool dealer,
wool manufacturers, the jobber, the
wholesale and retail clothiers get as
the price amounts from the original
\$4.50 worth of wool.

It says wool sold this year on a
lower basis than last year.

Remember the Date-----
October 20-22

National Educational Conference at Winnipeg

PROMINENT SPEAKERS—LIVE SUBJECTS

In advance of the definitive program in the form in which it will be issued at the time of the Conference, the Convening Committee announces that the following items are definitely assured:—

- 1.—Salutatory Addresses—By His Excellency the Governor-General of Canada; Sir James Atkins, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, and His Worship C. F. Gray, Winnipeg.
- 2.—"The Lessons of the War for Canadian Education," Hon. Dr. Gody, Minister of Education, Ontario.
- 3.—"The School and the Development of Moral Purpose," Dr. Theodore Soares, Professor of Religious Education, University of Chicago.
- 4.—"The Development of a National Character Through Education," Sir Robert Falconer, President University of Toronto.
- 5.—"The Essential Factors of Education," Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Ontario Department of Education.
- 6.—"The Boy Scout Movement as an Auxiliary to the School in Moral Training," Dr. James W. Robertson, Dominion Commissioner of the Boy Scouts.
- 7.—"Methods and Ideals of the Canadian Standard Efficiency Training Groups," Taylor Statton, National Secretary Boys' Work Department of the Y.M.C.A.
- 8.—"The Function of the Public School in Character Formation," Dr. J. F. White, Principal Ottawa Normal School.
- 9.—"Education and Reconstruction," Peter Wright, British Seamen's Union.
- 10.—"The Basis of Moral Teaching," Michael O'Brien, Toronto, Ont.
- 11.—"The School and Industrial Relationships," Dr. Suzzallo, President University of Washington.
- 12.—"The School and Democracy," President John H. Finley, Commissioner of Education for the State of New York, Albany, N.Y.
- 13.—"The School and the Newer Citizens of Canada," Dr. J. T. M. Anderson, Director of Education among New Canadians, Regina, Sask.
- 14.—"The Interest of the State in Character Education," Dr. Milton Patrichild, Washington, D.C.

The task of initiating discussions has been assigned to persons representative of all parts of Canada. Among those definitely secured at this date in this connection are:

Dr. Clarence McKinnon, Principal Pine Hill College, Halifax, N.S.; Prof. H. T. J. Coleman, Dean of Faculty of Education, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.; J. J. Tompkins, Esq., Vice-president, University of St. Francis Xavier's College, Antigonish, N.S.; Very Rev. Dean Llywdd, All Saints' Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.; Dr. H. P. Whidden, M.P., Brandon, Man.; Prof. Iva E. Martin, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.; Prof. W. H. Alexander, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.; Dr. G. W. Parmelee, Deputy Minister of Education, Quebec; R. W. Craig, K.C., President, Winnipeg Canadian Club and Chairman Winnipeg School Board; Dr. John MacKay, Westminster Hall, Vancouver, B.C.; R. L. Torrance, Manager Royal Bank, Guelph, Ont.; W. A. Buchanan, M.P., Lethbridge, Alta.; W. M. Davidson, M.P.P., Editor, Calgary Albertan, Calgary, Alta.; W. G. Raymond, Esq., Post Master, Brantford, Ont.; Prof. C. B. Sissons, Victoria University, Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Sisler, Principal Stratheona School, Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SHEEP OR cattle—eight-year-old imported Percheron Stallion. E. H. L. Litsow, 647 University Drive, Saskatoon, Sask. 41-4

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED CLYDESDALE mares, registered stallion, rising two. Sold farm. Price reasonable. Gordon Herbert, Ninette, Man. 41-2

SWINE

BREEDERS, ATTENTION!—POLAND-CHINA boars, big type, heavy bone, smooth kind that weigh 225 to 250 pounds at six months old. April farrow. From imported stock that have large litters. Matured dams weigh 900 pounds, give 500 pounds. Ten sows farrowed 110 pigs. Get the money maker. Boars fit for service October and November. For weights, measurements and prices, address: T. O. Pelland, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 39-3

FOR SALE—REGISTERED TAMWORTH two eleven-month boars, \$80 each; three April boars, \$50 each; September pigs, both sex, \$20 each. These are all from my champion boar and sow shown at the A. circuit fairs. Also Berkshire boars and sows, April and September litters, \$40 and \$20. Riverview Farm, Jos. A. Thompson, Weyburn, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED POLAND-CHINA pigs, both sex; April, May and June farrow. A choice lot, bred by Pat Quality, son of Pat Wender. Also five young sows, nine and 12 months old. G. E. Harvey, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Makaroff, Man. 40-1

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BACON TYPE BERKSHIRES—YOUNG BOARS and sows, three and four months, long smooth prolegs strain. \$25 to \$30 each. Also choice yearling sows, \$75. James M. Evans, Bethany, Man. 40-3

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FOR SALE—30 REGISTERED BERKSHIRE boars and sows, including the first prize boar and the third and fourth prize sows under six months at Regina. D. A. Robertson, Heward, Sask. 39-4

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SELLING—ONE REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boar, 16 months old, splendid type. Quick sale, \$45. I.O.B. Frank Stevens, Dauphin, Man. 41-2

REGISTERED YORKSHIRE PIGS, EIGHT weeks, \$12 each, either sex. Extra good stock. James Wallace, Borden, Sask. 41-2

BIG TYPE POLAND-CHINAS, REGISTERED. Few choice April boars, \$25 each if taken soon. Greiner Bros., Vantage, Sask. 41-2

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CATTLE

SELLING—DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORN bull, Prince of Parkview, 1048609, three years old, red with star. In fair flesh, quiet, sure getter. Grand dam, Coquette 2nd, R.O.P., 17723 lbs milk, 636 lbs. fat; Dam, Grace Broadhorns, over 9,000 lbs. milk, testing four per cent. as four-year-old. Also few grade cows in calf to Prince of Parkview, milk records 5,000 lbs. to 9,000 lbs., testing 3.8 per cent. to 4.3 per cent. To freshen December to March. Call, taking Belkirk Electric car from Winnipeg to Larter, or write E. M. Webb, R.R. No. 1, Winnipeg. 40-3

SELLING—ABERDEEN-ANGUS, BY AUCTION, 10 o'clock, October 15th, at the farm of E. A. Curran, two and one-half miles north-west of Dominion City. Our entire herd consisting of 26 females and 9 bulls. Terms: 50 per cent. cash, balance at 8 per cent. or 5 per cent. discount. Also 20 horses and farm machinery. R. Curran & Sons. 40-2

SELLING—THREE CHOICE PURE-BRED Shorthorn bulls, six to thirteen months old, also a few heifers, six months to two years old, all from prize-winning females, and my stock bull, Lord Aberdeen (102245). For price and particulars write or phone W. T. Pack, box 151, Carleton Place, Ont. 40-3

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CATTLE (continued)

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FOR SALE—SHORTHORN HEIFERS, TWO years old, bred May last to Gallant Sailor. Two-year bull and early calves. Wm. Chalmers, Brandon, Man. 41-3

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FOR SALE—CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, mares and fillies, ten Shorthorn bulls by imp. Mountain Bard, twenty cows and heifers in calf to Mountain Bard; a splendid lot of Oxford Down rams, one and two shears, also lambs; Yorkshire boars and sows, breeding age. An extra choice lot of Barred Rock Cockerels. Stations, Carman and Roland. Andrew Graham, Roland, Man. 40-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORN bull, roan, four years old, weight 1,900. A sure and good stock getter. Two Yorkshire boars, five months old. Write Horace Forbes, Greenway, Man. 41-3

STOCK—Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—12 EXTRA GOOD REGISTERED Red Polled bulls, one three-year-old, four two-year-olds; seven yearlings and some cows and heifers. Also three fine Percheron stallions and some registered Percheron mares. Have sold my farm and am quitting the stock business. Will give possession next year. H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask. 40-1

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAN-lambs from champion prize-winning stock, sired by an imported ram that cost \$500; also registered Leicester ram lambs, prize winners at the Western Fairs, 1919; also Duroc-Jersey pigs, both sexes, August farrowed. For prices apply David C. Jones, Banner, Sask. 38-4

ALAMEDA STOCK FARM HAS FOR SALE 6 Extra good bulls, one-year-old this month; 6 young cows all in good shape. Good quality: 10 Shetland ponies, yearlings, must sell this month. Pony harness and carts always on hand. Correspondence solicited. R. H. Scott, Alameda, Sask. 18-1

SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE—CON-stant of a few choice bulls which should be at the head of good herds. Females in calf, or calf by side, of the best breeding. Imported and Home-bred Rams and Ewes from best English flocks. Jno. Miller, Ashburn, Ont. 40-1

DEVERBROOK FARM—WE ARE SHORT OF winter feed and will sell high class registered Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus and Duroc-Jerseys at farmers' prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 39-6

UNRESERVED SALE—62 CHOICE SHORT-horns (28 registered), 15 horses, implements, etc. Mr. Kirkham of Saltcoats is retiring; will sell by auction Wednesday, October 22nd. Geo. A. Dulmage, Yorkton, auctioneer. 39-3

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN., BREED-er and importer of registered Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle. Stock for sale, all ages, both sexes. 19-1

FOR SALE—CHOICE YOUNG YORKSHIRE boars and sows; two Shorthorn bulls, one Ayrshire bull; Early Ohio seed potatoes. A. D. McDonald & Sons, Napinka, Man. 17-1

FOR SALE—140 EWES, LAMBS AND THREE-year-olds; Suffolk shearing rams. Collie pups. W. R. Barker, Delorsine, Man. 40-3

Save Your Feed

Sell Your Surplus Poultry Now

The majority of poultry breeders do not list their offerings for sale till the winter sets in. There are an ever-increasing few, however, who have demonstrated that it pays to get after the market early. Their reasons are:—

1. Early sales mean less feed used to carry over the stock till late winter or early spring. This fact is particularly important this year.
2. Early sales mean less competition, with more buyers and better chances of making quick sales.
3. Early sales mean getting the stock in the customers' hands in good shape before real cold weather sets in. This means fewer kicks on condition of stock on arrival—fewer frozen combs, etc.

"The Early Bird Catches the Worm." These men proved it.

These Ads. Ran:—

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, April hatched, \$1.50. Mammoth Bourbon Red Turkeys, either sex, \$6. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 40-3

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS AND EMP-den geese, five dollars each. W. D. Bruce, Glenavon, Sask. Ad. Ran Nov. 20-27; Dec. 4-11.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 40-4. Ad. Ran Dec. 4-11.

These Results Came:—

Dec. 2, 1918. With my ad. in only twice I sold all the turkeys, and nearly all the cockerels.

Dec. 9, 1918. We had good results—sold all the birds we had to spare.

Dec. 25, 1918. I got good results from the ad. Am all sold out.

There are Good Reasons why The Guide Produces Results

FIRST—The Guide does more to promote interest in and encourage results for the classified advertisers than any other farm paper in Western Canada. **SECONDLY**—The Guide carries the most classified advertising in this field; and you know most people refer to the paper carrying the most advertising. **THIRDLY**—The Guide has the largest farm-journal circulation in Western Canada; and a low rate in proportion.

If We Can Do It For Them We Can Do It For You.

Send An Ad. In Today And Try It.

The rate is economical—Seven Cents a word, payable in advance.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

FARM LANDS

FARM FOR SALE—WEST CENTRAL SASK.atchewan, fully equipped or as improved property, 600 acres under cultivation. 400 acres prairie; also 1,000 acres Government leased pasture, fenced, 12 buildings, including barn, 3,000 square feet and two small houses, soft water pond, well, engine equipped, two tractors and 10 horses with all implements for well-equipped farm, including separate and complete blacksmith shop, township 24 range 21, west of the 3rd; six miles to shipping point and two and a half miles to Saskatchewan River. Fifty per cent. rolling, black clay and loam top. Owner retiring. Apply A. E. Dawson, 1184 College Street, Toronto, Ontario.

160-ACRE MINNESOTA FARM, \$7,964; WITH three horses and four cows, hogs, poultry, wagons, buggies, harness, complete line implements; on Jefferson highway, 1 1/2 miles R.R. town. High cultivation tillage, heavy-producing haylots, pasture, wood, fruit. Good 11-room house, stock barn, granary, corn, hog, ice, poultry houses. Owner made his money here; wishing to retire, makes low price, \$7,964, for everything, easy terms. Details, page 85, Fall Catalog Farm bargains Maine to Florida and West to Nebraska; copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 206 B.G., Plymouth Building, Minneapolis.

HALF SECTION FOR SALE—LOCATED 19 miles from Moose Jaw, Sask., four and a half miles from Drinkwater, Sask., on Soo Line C.P.R., in centre of best farming district in Canada; one mile from school. 1919 yield, oats, 40 bushels per acre; wheat, 13 bushels per acre. Price, \$60 per acre; \$4,000 cash, balance half crop, 7 per cent. interest. Buildings fair. 240 acres broken, 80 acres fenced. Abundant water. Situated on bank of river. Very attractive buy. Owner leaving to ranch in Alberta. Apply C. W. Larsen, Drinkwater, Sask. 41-4

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARM FOR SALE, NEAR Enderby and Armstrong, 10 1/2 acres, all cleared and planted to fruit trees just coming to bearing. Good house, barn and other buildings. Well settled district, pleasant neighbors and good general facilities. Suit man who wants attractive home where he can farm on small scale. Price \$5,500. Full particulars and photographs on request. George W. Game, 502 Grain Exchange, Fort William, Ontario. 39-4

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale, cheap, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200 to \$300 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, 436 Main Street, Winnipeg. 41-1

BRITISH COLUMBIA—WE HAVE AN UP-TO-date list of fruit farms in the Okanagan; dairy farms, chicken ranches and cattle ranches in the Fraser Valley and Cariboo. Write for full particulars. Pemberton & Son, 418 Howe St., Vancouver. Offices also at Chilliwack, Cloverdale. 41-1

FOR SALE—SQUAW BLUFF STOCK FARM, 800 acres; Gladstone six miles; elevator and station, two miles; school, half-mile. 540 acres in crop this year; 80 acres will summer fallow this year; 80 acres breaking. Good buildings and abundance good water. For price and terms apply J. W. Hurd, Keyes, Man. 39-4

QUARTER-SECTION—16 MILES FROM Rocky Mountain House, one mile from school; 30 acres cultivated, log buildings, four springs never freeze in winter, lots of open range, \$1,000 time; write for cash terms. Peter Olke, Donalds, Alta. 41-2

450 ACRES WELL IMPROVED. ONE OF THE best farms in Manitoba, 25 miles from Winnipeg. Will sell cheap, or would take care of good work horses and some cash. R. A. Smith, Sperling, Man. 40-1

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS IMPROVED HALF-section, 300 acres under cultivation, 125 acres summerfallow. Three miles from Bounty. Fair buildings. E. Weir, Box 8, Bounty, Sask. 41-2

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman, Co., Dept. 18, Lincoln, Nebr. 40-3

FOR SALE—256 ACRES, 150 BROKEN, 65 fenced. For particulars and price write T. S. Martin, Cut Knife, Sask. 40-3

IF YOU WANT TO SELL OR EXCHANGE YOUR property write me. John J. Black, 47 St., Chippewa Falls, Wis. 40-1

SELLING—FARM, HALF-SECTION, GOOD condition, all fenced, two miles from town, \$31 acre. A. Cloutier, Ardill, Sask. 41-4

FARM LANDS FOR SALE—WE HAVE A NUM-ber of farm lands for sale or rent. Hughes & Company, Brandon, Man. 41-3

SEED GRAIN

GARTONS LEADER—THE SIDE OAT. IT will pay you to get in touch with us for your spring requirements, as this variety has proven to yield at least 25 per cent. more than the average oats. We can now supply car loads of feed and we have now to offer car loads of Banner, Abundance and Gartons 22. Write us for prices. This is the time to buy. J. J. Murray & Company, Edmonton, Alberta. 41-3

WANTED—5,000 BUSHELS CLEAN SEED oats, Banner preferred. Send sample and price, f.o.b. your station. David Ross, Strassburg, Sask. 40-1

FOR SALE—RED BONES WHEAT, \$10 PER bushel. Best wheat I ever grew. Grows from Saager Wheeler seed obtained through Guide. V. V. Law, Richard, Sask. 38-5

FOR QUICK SALE—750 BUSHELS KITCHENER wheat, \$5.00 bushel, bags at cost. A. E. Powell, Caron, Sask. 39-3

FOR SALE—ABOUT 2,000 BUSHELS BANNER oats. Will make good seed. What offers. John B. Wood, Guernsey, Sask. 40-1

LIVESTOCK COMMISSION DEALERS

STAPLES & FERGUSON—LIVESTOCK COM-mission Dealers, room 24 Exchange Building, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man. Write us for our weekly market letter. Phone Main 5402. 41-1

SHEEP

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN rams, shearlings and lambs; sired by (imported) buck; also a limited number of ewe lambs and a few five and six shear ewes. Phone, write or come and see them. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 39-8

SELLING—SHROPSHIRE RAMS, YEARLINGS \$40 to \$50. Heavy boned, well covered; from imported sires and dams. Ram lambs \$25 to clear. E. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Maple Creek Station, Sask. 39-6

SHEEP, GOOD GRADE BREEDING EWES and lambs sired by the best of Shropshire, Oxford and Suffolk rams. There is no better investment than sheep. For sale by Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 39-8

FEED SHORTAGE—WILL SELL 30 HIGH grade Oxford ewes, \$20 each; ewe lambs, \$15. Extra good pure-bred Oxford rams, two two-year-olds, \$75 and \$100, one four-year-old, \$75. W. Balderston, Melita, Manitoba. 40-2

300 GOOD GRADE EWES OF SHROPSHIRE Suffolk and Oxford breeding, one to four years old. Will sell in small or large lots. Also several pure-bred Shropshire rams. Elmsey & Tisdale, 324 Tenth Street, Saskatoon, Sask. 41-2

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN TWO-SHEAR ram—Bred from imported prize-winning stock by Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, Ontario. For particulars, S. Aikenhead, Hartney, Man. 40-4

FOR SALE—100 WELL BRED SHROPSHIRE ewe lambs, \$15; 200 good breeding ewes, \$20; some pure bred in both lots; clip averaged nine lbs. W. & Edw. Primmer, Myrtle, Man. 38-4

FOR SALE—TWO PURE-BRED OXFORD rams, three years old, \$50 each. John Russell, Redvers, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—200 CHOICE GRADE OXFORD ewe lambs, excellent condition. Apply John Slattery, Camrose, Alta. 41-2

PURE-BRED OXFORD RAMS, ONE TWO-YEAR old, 3 lambs, several grades. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Manitoba. 41-4

FOR SALE—100 GOOD GRADE OXFORD Down ewes, \$18 each. E. Thornton, R.R. No. 1, Brandon, Man. 41-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED OXFORD AND Shropshire rams; also ewes and high-grade ewes and lambs. J. S. Graham, Kelfield, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SUFFOLK DOWN ram lambs from imported stock. \$30 and \$35 each. D. D. Paterson, Berton, Man. 39-4

THREE PURE-BRED OXFORD DOWN RAMS—\$25 each. P. Magnusson, box 14, Tantallon, Sask. 40-2

FOR SALE—400 GOOD BREEDING EWES, 360 lambs, 10 choice pure-bred rams. \$7,500. C. Holstein, Caron, Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—CHOICE REGISTERED SHROP-shire ram lambs. F. G. Fichter, Elbow, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED LEICESTER RAM lambs. Elmer N. Bennett, Arcola, Sask. 39-4

100 CHOICE SHEARLING BREEDING EWES, \$16.50 each. D. B. Howell, Yorkton, Sask. 38-6

POULTRY

WANTED—CHICKENS, DUCKS, GEES AND turkeys. I pay better than market prices for all poultry suitable for breeding. Write what you have and price wanted. Receive payment in advance and know exactly what you are getting for your poultry. I pay express and supply crates. T. A. McInnis, 1937 Halifax St., Regina, Sask. 40-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els, early hatched, \$2.00 each. Bourdon Red turkeys, either sex, \$5.00 each for October. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 40-4

LYON'S BUFF LEGHORNS—WON EVERY first prize at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon and Brandon. Stock for sale. Jack Lyons, Midnapore, Alta. 40-2

PURE-BRED SINGLE COMB, WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, Manitoba Agricultural College heavy-laying strain, \$2.50, three for \$6.00. Watson, Dunlop, Saskatchewan. 41-4

PURE-BRED SILVER SPANGLED HAMBURG cockerels, \$3.00. Both combs. Earl Mortimer, Glenavon, Sask. 41-4

FOR SALE—CHOICE PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.50. E. Farquharson, Provost, Alta. 41-3

TOM BARRON BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYAN-dotte cockerels, each \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. George Pell, Drinkwater, Sask. 41-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—COCK-erels \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. John Driedger Winkler, Man. 40-2

RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS—Pullets and cockerels, April-May hatched. \$1.75 each. Jas. Sparkes, Ridgville, Manitoba. 40-4

WANTED—50 PURE-BRED WHITE WYAN-dotte pullets, Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. H. L. Cave, Delmas, Sask. 40-2

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—TOMS 36, hens \$5, Ancona cockerels \$2.50. Harold Lees, Edgerton, Alta. 39-3

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, Barron's strain, April hatched. \$1.50 each. R. L. Lovatt, Bladworth, Sask. 39-2

EARLY FALL SALES—BARRON ROCK COCK-erels, \$2.50 each. D. Elbers, Sturgeon Valley, Sask. 41-3

PURE-BRED BROWN LEGHORN COCKER-els, both combs, \$2.00 each, three for \$5.00. Mrs. R. McLennan, Ridgville, Man. 41-5

PURE-BRED S.C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKER-els, \$2.00 each. Mrs. C. Quessinberry, Macoun, Sask. 41-5

SITUATIONS

THE U.G.G. SAW MILLS LIMITED ARE NOW prepared to offer employment in the woods to a number of prairie farmers. Men are employed by piece work, and experienced men can make good wages. For further information apply to the U. G. G. Saw Mills Limited, Hutton, B.C.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and willow fence posts. Write for car-load prices, delivered. Enterprise Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

POTATOES

POTATOES—WE COULD SUPPLY FIFTY TO one hundred cars of potatoes on this week's market. We can supply car loads of potatoes in bulk at 70c per bushel, f.o.b. shipping point. Purchaser to take potatoes at shipping point. J. J. Murray & Co., Edmonton, Alta. 41-3

POTATOES FOR SALE—IF YOU NEED PO-tatoes get our prices, and place your order at once. September or October shipment. Hunter-McDonald Ltd., Winnipeg. 41-3

POTATOES FOR SALE BY THE CAR LOT All white varieties. October shipment. J. L. McKay, Dauphin, Man., Box 111. Phone 516. 39-3

POTATOES—GET MY PRICES, F.O.B., IN car lots. Box 106, Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask. 38-5

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., THE OLD established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office, Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto; Ottawa Office, 5 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free. 38-1

HUDSON, ORMOND, SPICE & SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Canada. Phones, Main 4374-5-6. 15-1

CASE, EGERTON R., 10 ADELAIDE EAST, Toronto. Patents Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

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DOGS

WANTED—WOLFHOUNDS. STATE SEX, breed, height at shoulder, trained or untrained, age. Selling—Pure-bred Russian pups, extra fine, white and fawn, males, \$25; females, \$15. W. C. Davies, Box 161, Springdale, Sask. 41-2

FOR SALE—WOLF HOUND PUPS, HALF greyhound and half stag. Bred from best strain of wolf dogs in Saskatchewan. A. E. Beattie, Bratton, Sask. 40-2

STAGHOUND PUPS, BRED FROM EXCEL-lent killers, \$5.00 each. Trained Wolfhound bitch, two years, \$25 cash with order. James Dunington, Castor, Alta. 41-3

PAIR TWO-YEAR HOUNDS, BROKEN STAG and Russian cross; can catch and kill; \$100. Good value. John H. Antell, O'Malley, Sask. 41-2

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, SABLE AND WHITE, \$10 and \$15, from show quality and workers. P. Walker, Oatfield, Man. 40-2

SELLING—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, GOOD working stock; males \$6.00, females \$4.00. Geo. Grant, Wild Rose Farm, Storthoaks, Sask. 40-4

SELLING—WOLF-HOUNDS, 3 TRAINED, 3 untrained, 5 pups five months. R. Taylor, Oak Lake, Man. 40-2

FARM MACHINERY

CREAM SEPARATORS—HAVING CLOSED out our hardware lines, there remains 10 only of our celebrated Premier cream separators. For quick clearance we have marked them at almost factory cost and will deliver one to your nearest railway station, shipping charges all paid for only \$49.75. They are 900 lb. capacity and have no superior. Our regular guarantee of "satisfaction or your money back," protects you absolutely from getting something you don't want. Remember—the first 10 orders each get a separator—no more. Christie Grant Limited, Dept. 28, Winnipeg, Man. 41-2

SELLING—CHEAP FOR CASH, ONE ALL-work gasoline or kerosene tractor, one three-fourteen-inch-furrow Oliver engine gas plow. Three extra shears. Heavy land packer and harrow to suit plow. Outfit good as new. Has only plowed 250 acres of stubble land. Can give demonstration any time with engine. Owner selling out. Address T. D. Stewart, 318 16th Street, Brandon, Man. 41-2

FOR SALE—E.B. TRACTOR, 1918 MODEL, motor 4 1/2 x 5 four-cylinder, weight 6,000 lbs. Owner leaving for California. Has worked only one month. Will demonstrate at any time. Price \$1,200. Write E. Thorburn, 2343 Quebec St., Regina. See this tractor if you wish to save several hundred dollars. 41-2

SELLING—No. NINE LETZ GRINDER, EIGHT-inch plates. Excellent condition. Too small for requirements. \$35. Marsland, Winnipegosis, Man. 41-2

WANTED—TRACTOR OUTFIT COMPLETE, size not particular, but standard make. Part cash and imported Clydesdale stock. Lock Box 20, Spalding, Sask. 41-2

PEERLESS GEAR OILER PREVENTS CUT-ting, saves oil, labor. Fits any tractor. Get your tractor equipment from Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 41-2

WANTED TO RENT OR BUY—HAY PRESS IN good condition. T. J. Toland, Sperling, Man. 40-2

\$450 BUYS MY 8-16 MOGUL TRACTOR WITH attachments. If overhauled, \$650. John Wake, Borden P.O., Sask. 40-3

FOR SALE—SIX HORSE-POWER FAIRBANKS-Morse gasoline engine, saw and grinder. W. Dobson, North Battleford, Sask. 41-2

DESIRE EXCHANGE THREE-BOTTOM GANG for four-bottom gang plow. A. MacGregor, Carmichael, Sask. 41-2

WANTED—SECOND-HAND GANG OR TRIPLE stubble plow; also subsoil packer. State price and details. E. Leep, Cramersburg, Sask. 41-2

SELLING—ONE NEW FORDSON TRACTOR. \$700. Apply George Bishop, Butterby, Sask. 38-4

HAY AND FEED

FOR SALE—BEING LOCATED IN EDMON-ton we have large quantities of hay offered from all parts of the north. Kindly get in touch with us. Let us know what you require and we will give you firm offers by wire or by letter. J. J. Murray & Co., Edmonton, Alta. 41-3

HAY FOR SALE—WE CAN SUPPLY YOU WITH best quality Manitoba hay. One car or 100. Prices on request. Hunter-McDonald Ltd., Winnipeg. 41-3

WANTED—HAY AND OAT STRAW FOR Irvine local, No. 636. Address W. A. Wilkinson, Secretary, Irvine, Alberta.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

IMPROVE YOUR BREAD! HO-MAYDE BREAD Improver will do it. Just add a teaspoonful to your regular baking and get a larger, finer and sweeter loaf which will not dry so quickly. It is perfectly wholesome. Ask your grocer, or send 15c for a package sufficient for 100 loaves, to C. & J. Jones, Winnipeg, or to Ho-Mayde Products Co., Toronto. 41-4

POULTRY SUPPLIES—LEG BANDS, ALU-minum, 90c. 100; celluloid colored spiral, \$1.00. 100; egg boxes, 15 eggs, \$2.00 doz.; 30, \$3.00; incubator thermometers, \$1.00. Everything for poultrymen. Beautiful Catalogue Free Brett Mfg. Co., Winnipeg. 6-1

SPRUCE WATER TANKS, ANY SIZE OR shape, factory price. Stronger, cheaper and better than galvanized iron. Quick service. Brett Manufacturing Co., Winnipeg. 10-1

FOR SALE—PIANAU TO, PLAYS ANY PIANO. Anyone can use it. Forty records of good music. Fine for long evenings. Write Pianauto Owner, Drawer 1515, Brandon. 41-2

LIBRARY—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE ABOUT 180 books, all fiction, by best authors. A. J. Murray, Secy., Public Library, Senlac, Sask. 41-2

COAL—BUY YOUR COAL IN CAR LOTS. Write for prices, delivered, your station. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunter-McDonald Ltd., Winnipeg. 41-2

HONEY

PETTIT'S CLOVER HONEY, SAID BY OUR Customers to be unexcelled. Six 10-lb pails per crate. Write for prices on large and small orders. The Pettit Apiaries, Georgetown, Ont. 40-4

HONEY—10 POUND PAILS, \$3.50; 2 1/2 POUND glass jars, \$1.00. Dods' Apiary, Bowman River, Man. 40-2

SELLING—HONEY. MAISON SAINT-JOSEPH Otterburne, Man. 41-4

Saskatchewan Grain Growers

Continued from Page 32

on September 17 and 18, was Rev. A. W. Wick, of Kyleville, in the Kindersley federal constituency.

Rev. Mr. Wick is a Swedish clergyman, who, in addition to preaching the gospel on Sundays, is a busy farmer on the week-day, having taken up a homestead in this district during the year 1911. This is another case of finding the busy man to accept additional duties, as Mr. Wick was appointed a member of the constituency executive, and amidst his multifarious duties, found time to attend as a delegate, the recent convention. When he is not otherwise employed he is also the president of the local grain growers local.

A Live Rural Wire

It was in no vain, boastful way that Mr. Wick related to a member of the Central office staff some of the work which is being done amongst his people along educational lines, and in the interests of good Canadian citizenship, and it is safe to say that when Canadian people fully realize the important task, and forsooth, the really easy task, of making good Canadians out of foreign population, and set about it in the same good earnest way as is being done by Mr. Wick, the foreign problem will cease to exist.

That Mr. Wick is something of a real, rural live wire is clearly established by the work which he has already accomplished. Last grain growers' Sunday he organized services in his district, which were so largely attended that the edifice was insufficient to accommodate the crowds who came from far and near to the doors. All the ministers of the district, irrespective of their denominational leanings, were invited to attend and participate in the services.

Caring for the Flock

In addition to caring for his own people, however, Mr. Wick has the unique distinction of undertaking work, which probably no other minister in Canada has assumed. It is quite customary for English-speaking ministers to attempt to care for the spiritual welfare of the foreign population, but the cases are rare indeed, where ministers in charge of foreign churches are attempting to care for the spiritual welfare of the English-speaking population. But this is exactly what Mr. Wick is doing. As there are no other churches in that portion of the province, and as there are a number of English-speaking Protestants scattered throughout the Swedish colony, Mr. Wick conducts services in English for their benefit.

Interested in G.G.A.

As an illustration of the keen interest taken in that district by the Swedish people, in the work of the Grain Growers Association, Mr. Wick informed the writer that there are five locals in that

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district, over which he has ministerial charge; viz., Clearwater, North Landing, Horse Butte, White Bear and Nokota.

During the month of August, they put on a membership drive and formed a new local, which is called Neosho local, and as a result of the drive it commenced with a membership of 95. At the conclusion of the drive, which took place in the middle of the harvest, they all left their binders and hayricks in the middle of their fields and took a day off to celebrate the occasion.

To Form Co-operative Society

As it is expected that the proposed C.N.R. extension from Easton to Dunblane will be completed next summer, arrangements are being completed for erecting a co-operative elevator and a co-operative store in that locality, which is known as the White Bear district, next spring. Canvassers are out already soliciting capital to the amount of \$50,000, which will include the above locals, to be formed into one big co-operative society.

Exploiting Foreign Vote

Discussing politics in general, especially amongst his own people, Mr. Wick entered a heartfelt protest against the attempts made to exploit the foreign vote, for purely political purposes. "No attempt," declared Mr. Wick, "has been made by either of the old political parties to instruct the foreigners in Canadian institutions and ideals and the main instrument employed is the importation of intoxicating liquors around election times."

In this connection Mr. Wick, paid the very high compliment to the educational work of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association as "the only organization in Canada which has undertaken the task of bringing the foreign people together and making good Canadian citizens of them."

Mr. Wick also made the interesting announcement that a movement is on foot for the establishment of a new Swedish paper, which is being started by the former editor of the one which is now being published in the city of Winnipeg. The latter was compelled to resign his position on account of his refusal to comply with the demands of certain capitalists who appear to have secured control, and who desire to dictate a policy which the organizer of the new venture declines to subscribe to.

The **WHY?** of Another **VIC**

WHEN, on the morning of November 11th, 1918, the guns were hushed and the glad tidings flashed across the world, there followed with the Nations Prayer of Thanksgiving, one yearning query, which found echo in the faster-beating hearts of wives, mothers, fathers, brothers, sisters, and sweethearts.

THAT query was "How soon will our boy be home?"

AND, from France and Flanders, from Italy and Egypt, from Palestine and from far-off Siberia, there came an answering echo, "How soon, How soon, may we go home?"

CANADA caught the spirit of these longings, and at once resolved to satisfy them.

IT was an appalling task. Shipping was tragically scarce. The composition of the Army of Occupation had not then been settled. And other parts of the Empire as well as Canada were looking for the speedy return of their men.

Need Divides Itself in The answer to the question "Why does Canada need another Victory Loan?" divides itself into two parts.

Two parts (a) To finish paying the expenses of demobilization, and the obligations we still owe to our soldiers.

(b) To provide national working capital.

Obligations to Soldiers The obligations to soldiers include: That already incurred cost of bringing home troops from overseas.

The payment of all soldiers still undemobilized. This includes more than 20,000 sick and wounded who are still in hospital, and who of course remain on the Army payroll until discharged.

The upkeep of hospitals, and their medical and nursing staffs, until the need for them is ended.

These three items alone will use up at least \$200,000,000 of the Victory Loan 1919.

Gratuities There is also the gratuity which has been authorized, and has been and is being paid to assist soldiers to tide over the period between discharge and their re-adjustment to civil life. For this purpose alone, \$61,000,000 must be provided out of the Victory Loan 1919, in addition to the \$59,000,000 already paid out of the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918.

Land Settlement Furthermore, soldiers who desire to become farmers may, under the Soldiers' Land Settlement Act, be loaned money by Canada with which to purchase land, stock and implements. The money so advanced will be paid back; meantime each loan is secured by a first mortgage. Up to August 15th, 29,495 soldiers had applied for land under the terms of this Act; and 22,281 applications had been investigated, and the qualifications of the applicant approved. For this purpose Canada this year requires \$24,000,000.

Those who give thought to our outstanding obligations to soldiers, and to our need for

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VICTORY LOAN

THE problem was this. The half million men that Canada had overseas had taken more than four years to transport to the field of battle.

TO bring them home in a few months was a gigantic undertaking—one to tax all Canada's ingenuity and resources.

CANADA solved the problem, but it meant crowding into a few short months, an expense for demobilization which it was impossible to foresee.

THEN, too, besides the sentimental aspect of the necessity for bringing the men home quickly, the economic side could not be overlooked.

THAT was, to transform efficiently and speedily the nation's army of fighters into a national army of workers.

Vocational Training For this work which, with the Vocational Training and Soldiers' Service Departments, embraces the major activities of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment, an appropriation of \$57,000,000 is necessary.

These national expenditures are war expenses. They will be accepted readily by every citizen who gives thought to the task which Canada faced following the Armistice, and to the success with which she has met it.

National Working Capital Canada needs national working capital, so that she may be able to sell on credit to Great Britain and our Allies the products of our farms, forests, fisheries, mines and factories.

You may ask "Why sell to them if they can't pay cash?" The answer is "Their orders are absolutely essential to the continuance of our agricultural and industrial prosperity."

The magnitude of these orders and the amount of employment thus created, will

depend upon the success of the Victory Loan 1919.

The "Why" of Credit Loans Farmers and Manufacturers (and that includes the workers on these orders) must be paid cash for their products.

Therefore, Canada must borrow money from her citizens to give credit, temporarily to Great Britain and our Allies. Actually, no money will pass out of Canada.

If Canada does not give credit, other countries will; and they will get the trade, and have the employment that should be ours, to distribute amongst their workers. And remember, we absolutely need these orders to maintain employment. If we don't finance them business will feel the depression, employment will not be as plentiful, and conditions everywhere will be adversely affected.

For Transportation Money must also be available to carry on the nations shipbuilding programme, and other transportation development work.

For loans to Provincial Housing Commissions who are building moderate priced houses. These, then, are some of the things for which Canada needs national working capital. She is in the position of a great trading company, and her citizens who buy Victory Bonds are the shareholders.

national working capital, cannot fail to be impressed with the absolute necessity for

LOAN

1919

SPENT IN CANADA"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada

FARMERS' FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKING
CO-OPERATION

FARMERS will find it to their advantage to co-operate with this Bank.

With branches throughout every province of Canada, and correspondents in all parts of the world, we have unequalled facilities for gathering news of markets, prices, and business conditions of interest to farmers.

Make it a point to call upon us whenever you have an opportunity.

Mutual confidence brings success.

THE CANADIAN BANK
OF COMMERCE

CAPITAL PAID UP . . . \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUND . . . \$15,000,000

BANK BY MAIL

Your banking can be successfully done by mail. Whenever it is difficult for you to come to the Bank in person, send in your deposits by registered post. All moneys received will be credited to your account and immediately acknowledged.

IMPERIAL BANK
OF CANADA

180 Branches—82 Branches in Western Canada.

The Dominion Bank

Established 1871

Paid-Up Capital and Reserve, \$ 13,000,000

Total Assets 123,872,627

Farmers' applications for loans for farming requirements and cattle purchases given special attention. Enquiries invited.

Consult the Manager of any of our Branches.

F. L. Patton

Superintendent of
Western Branches

Winnipeg

Business and Finance

Soldiers' Gratuity Question

WHILE a considerable section of the returned soldiers are making a very insistent demand for a gratuity of \$2,000 for all Canadian soldiers who were on active service, the veterans are by no means unanimous in asking for this big sum. The Great War Veterans' Associations, by far the largest of the returned soldiers' organizations, has not joined in this demand, having asked for the appointment of a royal commission to go into the whole question of soldiers' re-establishment. The government, holding that it is a question for parliament to decide, has declined the appointment of a royal commission, but has referred the matter to a parliamentary committee, before which those interested are now placing their proposals.

The Manitoba Veteran, the official organ of the G.W.V.A., Manitoba command, in its issue of September 27, advocates increased assistance to returned men, but says in large headlines, "\$2,000 bonus for all not wise; grant should be based on need only. Would be madness to offer re-establishment gratuity to well-to-do veterans who have large incomes and positions."

Returned Soldier's Opinion

A returned soldier, writing to The Guide, from Winnipeg, says, "I served for 20 months in France and Belgium as a private in an infantry battalion, so I suppose if the \$2,000 gratuity is granted I shall get my share of the money. But to be frank and honest, I do not consider I am entitled to any such sum. I have recovered from my wound and am thankful to be safe and sound back on my old job. When I enlisted I was promised \$1.10 a day, which I received, and in addition I am drawing \$100 a month for six months as gratuity, which is more than I expected. "But there are others not so fortunately situated as myself. I met a man on the street the other day who was a comrade of mine in France. In September, 1918, after going through a lot of heavy fighting in the great advance, he was shot by a German sniper while dressing a wounded officer under the Red Cross flag. His spine was injured, and when I saw him he was on the way to see the doctor, able to walk slowly with the help of a stick. I asked him what pension he was getting, and he said \$7.50 a month. I remarked that it was not much, but he said he knew someone who was worse off than himself, for he was practically helpless and getting only \$10 a month. These are the men that are entitled to better provision, not we who are able to take care of ourselves and earn our own living."

"We are all taxpayers as well as returned soldiers, and I do not believe that the government of Canada would be justified in giving anything more than the present gratuity to the great majority of returned men. I am willing to pay taxes and make any necessary sacrifice to provide every comfort for disabled men such as I have mentioned, but I am not desirous of seeing my country go deeper into debt either to give such as myself a bank account or to enable a certain class of men to become useless loafers. Returned men and their organizations will have the public with them in pressing the claims of the disabled and of the dependants of their fallen comrades. To look after the welfare of the widows and orphans of those who have made the supreme sacrifice, is indeed, a sacred duty. When we enlisted we made a sacrifice for our country. What we endured no one but ourselves can realize. If we now set a money value on what we have done we shall lose the only reward that can ever repay us—the consciousness of duty well and unselfishly done. I know there are a lot of returned men who think as I do, and who are not joining in the clamor for a \$2,000 gratuity. I should like to see more of them express themselves."

Advocate German Trade

London.—The British Association of Chambers of Commerce are circulating a memorandum urging the policy of making the fullest use of German manu-

facturers for the purpose of maintaining our own export trade, either by way of using German goods ourselves or by re-exporting the German goods imported expressly for the purpose. This latter could only be accomplished effectually if the goods imported from Germany for re-export either bore the words: "Made in Great Britain," which would be deliberate fraud, or by taking care that they bore no mark at all, in which case the purchaser would have difficulty in determining where the goods came from, and would be trade purchasers would not know where to order. An elaborate explanation of the reasons for the policy urged is included in the memorandum, which states that, by adhering to the policy of not taking German goods and selling them wherever we can find a market, we are driving Germany to bankruptcy and Bolshevism, preventing France and Belgium from reaping the fruits of victory, in so far as indemnities from Germany are concerned, and handicapping France in paying back to us the enormous sums she has borrowed. Other effects are the reduction of consumption of our Empire's raw materials, offering to neutral nations a tempting opportunity to snatch our foreign trade, and decreasing our chances of holding our world markets against America.

Can't Recognize High Prices

A. L. Crossin, of the financial firm of Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, Winnipeg, has called attention to an interesting situation in connection with farm mortgages and an increase in land values.

From all parts of the province there have come statements with reference to large increases in these values. In certain districts these prices have risen to \$60, \$80 and \$100 an acre or more.

The owners of these properties are asking the loan companies to recognize the new scale of values and to make loans in corresponding volume.

Mr. Crossin states that it is quite legitimate for owners of farm lands to adopt a new scale of prices, but that they are not going to do it on mortgage company money. For one reason, he says, there is not the money in the country to do it. There is no money coming into this province from Britain or the continent of Europe. On the other hand large sums are being recalled to those nations. Manitoba has to rely on its native wealth for increases in the sums available for loaning, and there is no great surplus to provide for these extraordinary advances in the quotations on farm lands.

Borrowers write in from the country asking for loans, fixing the value of the lands at \$60 an acre or more, but the mortgage companies are not inclined to accept these figures, and in any case the sums which they have for loaning purposes are limited. There is no apparent way of providing at the present time for unprecedented increases in market quotations.

Greater Production

Leaders in all walks of life are urging the people, from the pulpit, rostrum platform and through the press to produce more wealth if famine and national bankruptcy is to be avoided, but are mute as to any feasible plan for so doing, save to work harder and eat less, or in other words economize. As present prices automatically enforce the utmost limit of exertion and economy on the part of the mass of the people, who are the wealth producers, little can be expected in that direction. If the moderately-rich and all above them economize, so much the worse for those now employed, for demand governs supply.

It is obvious that greater wealth production in all other directions absolutely depends on the expansion of agriculture and the increased productivity of the land already under cultivation.

We have, in Canada, hundreds of millions of acres of the most fertile land in the world held out of use by speculators, who are the most vehement in urging greater wealth production. Thousands of farmers who are "naïve"

Buy an Irrigated Farm IN SUNNY ALBERTA AND GET A CROP EVERY YEAR

The most important factor in the growth of large crops in Western Canada is moisture. Given plenty of moisture at the right time big crops are assured. This is what the farmer on irrigated land can have every year.

READ WHAT F. J. MEECH DID

"This year — (1918) — owing to the war I grew a considerable acreage of wheat and my crop on this eighty acres of land was about 1,500 bushels of wheat; 200 bushels of oats; 6 tons of oat hay; 25 tons of potatoes, and from a tract about one acre set aside for garden and small produce I have sold about \$75 worth of vegetables in addition to having sufficient for my own use till my next crop comes.

"I have also commenced a small dairy, having five cows which are yielding at the rate of \$90 per month.

"My land is in a district where alfalfa is an established crop, and two or three cuttings can be taken off in a season."

Mr. Meech purchased eighty acres of irrigable land near Lethbridge, Alberta, from the C.P.R. towards the end of 1914.

In Southern Alberta such varied crops as wheat, oats, flax, barley, rye, alfalfa, timothy, brome grass and all kinds of fodder, tomatoes, beets, potatoes, roots, vegetables are grown profitably on irrigated land. Ideal mixed farming proposition. First-class land \$50 acre, including water rights. Easy terms, only one-tenth cash and twenty years to pay. \$2,000 loan for buildings, etc. A splendid chance to become independent.

Write now for free booklet containing full information to

ALLAN CAMERON
General Superintendent of Lands, C.P.R.

908 1st St. East
CALGARY

Money to Loan

on improved farm property

Lowest Current Rates

Apply through our representative in your district or direct to our nearest office.

National Trust Company

Limited

Capital Paid-up \$1,500,000

Reserve \$1,000,000

323 Main Street, WINNIPEG

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Head Office: WAWANESA, MAN.

Owned and Operated by Farmers
In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Insuring Farm Property only, at the lowest possible cost to the assured

As at	Insurance in Force	\$75,031,537.00
December	Assets	1,085,594.87
31st, 1918	Reserve for unearned premiums	79,004.29
	Number of Policies in Force	39,034

FARMERS: Why insure in small or weak Mutual Companies, when you can insure with the Wawanesa Mutual, the largest and strongest strictly Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada?

AGENTS IN ALL LOCALITIES

This Company has no connection with The Western Canada Mutual Fire Insurance Association, or any other combination of Mutual Companies.

Five Hundred Million Dollars in Animals

Canada's exports of animal produce in the last fiscal year reached almost \$200,000,000 compared with \$175,000,000 in the previous year and \$127,000,000 three years ago; in other words \$500,000,000 in three years. Farmers more and more are coming to realize the wealth that lies in live stock. When you ship your live stock, grain or dairy produce, assure prompt payment by putting through a Union Bank of Canada draft on the consignee.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

THE PIONEER BANK OF WESTERN CANADA

367A

FARMERS' BUSINESS

For the past 54 years, this Bank has given particular attention to the business of Farmers.

We have helped many over the rough places, and have aided many more to the highest plane of success.

We are prepared to extend you every aid within legitimate banking practice.

Come in at any time and talk over your affairs with us. You are always welcome.



5

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA Established 1864.

With its 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta, 9 branches in British Columbia, 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick and 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Osler, Hammond & Nanton

STOCKS AND BONDS, MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE EFFECTED
LANDS FOR SALE
COAL, WHOLESALE & RETAIL Nanton Bldg., Winnipeg

**PARTRIDGE
TIRES**

Made by The E.E. Partridge Rubber Company, Limited, Canada

A Suggestion for Saving

CASH in the pocket encourages careless spending.

You will find it a much easier task to save if you keep your "Spending" money in a Savings Account with The Bank of Toronto. There it is safe and can be drawn upon when really needed.

A reluctance to draw from that account will grow upon you, and protect you from many needless expenditures.

Once the saving habit is acquired, the account, with its earnings of interest, will steadily grow to a substantial amount.

Many young men and women are working out this scheme with us to advantage.

It is a plan worthy of a trial.

THOS. F. HOW,
General Manager

THE BANK OF TORONTO

Capital \$5,000,000

Reserves \$6,625,623

"Memories"

How grateful are the memories of a widowed woman whose husband in his health and strength had seen fit to provide for her after his death! What a relief in her loneliness to know that she can remain in that hallowed home endeared to her by thoughts of him! What encouragement there is for her to take up life's battle; what a feeling of security and independence!

Possibly if there are small children it has been stipulated in the will that part of the insurance be used for their education or the wise mother may voluntarily devote it to that purpose. If so there will be no necessity for the mother to take them from school too early, and thus the fatherless children will be prepared to go out into the world to take their place with others.

Years of saving will not give the family the amount of protection which the simple signing of your name to an application blank of the Mutual Life Assurance Company gives them to-day.

Write for particulars of Mutual Life policies!

The Mutual Life
Assurance Company of Canada
Waterloo, Ontario

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IF you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write and let us know, and we will put you in touch with the makers.

Invest on the Partial Payment Plan

Our easy, convenient system of making a solid investment. We have eastern investing facilities right here in the West. Take advantage of it. Write for our free weekly list of stocks, bonds and securities, listed and unlisted.

Direct wire with Correspondents
in New York and Montreal

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Members Winnipeg Stock Exchange
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**Union
Trust
COMPANY**
LIMITED

Henry F. Gooderham,
President

Cor. Main & Lombard Sts.
WINNIPEG MAN.

**Money
to Loan**

In Moderate Amounts on Improved Occupied Farm Property.

Prompt Attention. Current Rates.

W200

here and to the manner born," abandon their farms every year, in spite of the constantly rising prices for the last 15 years.

Unless we find out why the people are leaving the land, and remove the cause, wealth production in Canada for the next few years will decrease, for the influence that is driving the people off the land must discourage others taking up new land.

Six thousand out of several hundred thousand returned soldiers have, so far, been induced to go farming, at a cost to the government of several thousand dollars for each man. Most of this money goes into the pockets of the land speculators, and, ultimately, out of the pockets of the people now engaged in farming; for all such exactions of government and monopoly fall on the land used for agriculture, the basic industry. This accounts for the 40 per cent. dip in the value of farms that followed the growth of monopolies forced into existence by the protective tariff introduced in 1879, and points to the only reform that will give relief—H. Washington, secretary, British Colonial Free Trade League, Ottawa

Bacon Sales to Britain

Hon. Dr. Talmie, minister of agriculture, convened an informal meeting early in September to consider the marketing of Canadian bacon. At this meeting were present, the minister, deputy minister and other officers of his department, the Canadian packers, and the two representatives of the British ministry of food charged with the purchase of Canadian and American bacon on behalf of the British government.

It will be understood that the decision of the ministry of food to again regulate the marketing of bacon places Canada completely under the control of the British purchasing commission as regards outlet for its product, reduces to a minimum the premium of from ten to twenty shillings per cwt. over American bacon which Canada has been able to command under free trading and subjects our markets to the decision of the British government to get bacon prices down to lower levels. Realizing the difficulty and gravity of the situation, the minister asked and was successful in securing a full discussion of the question.

This meeting was followed by a second in New York on September 24th, when the livestock commissioner and the Canadian packers again interviewed the representatives of the British ministry of food. The result of these two meetings may be summarized as follows:—

1. Canada's outlet for her product, under a system of collective buying, by which orders will be apportioned amongst all the packers, is practically assured.

2. Fair prices have been agreed to covering the purchase of old product accumulated since control was imposed in August and of new product available for shipment up to December next. Shipment is expected to begin early in October.

It is only fair to say that, as regards the bacon accumulated during the first month after the imposition of control, the packers have been obliged to take a sharp loss. All Canadians, however, who attended the meetings noted above are in accord that the British representatives took a gratifyingly sympathetic interest in Canada's position and evidenced a desire to reach an eminently fair judgment in their decisions.—Dominion livestock commissioner.

Immigration from U.S.

During July 2,053 settlers from the United States arrived in Western Canada, via the boundary ports, Port Arthur to Kingsgate, inclusive. Their occupation: 609 farmers, 191 farm and other laborers, 111 mechanics, 14 rail roaders, 58 clerks, 17 domestic servants, 9 miners, 24 professional, 927 women and children, 93 not classified. Their destination: 32 to Ontario, 309 to Manitoba, 502 to Saskatchewan, 1,059 to Alberta, 111 to British Columbia, 20 not stated. Wealth of settlers \$1,132,675, and effects valued at \$190,746. As compared with 1,372 arrivals in July, 1918, with wealth of \$560,831 and effects \$122,669, according to a report received by the Department of Immigration and Colonization from their Winnipeg office, under date August 15.

Milling and Baking Values

THE Guide sent to the Western Grain Standards Boards, more than three weeks ago, a written request for a copy of the report by Dr. F. J. Birchard, of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, in Winnipeg, setting forth the results of the tests made to determine the milling and baking values of the 1919 crop of wheat, as soon as that report was ready. In reply The Guide has received from the Board of Grain Commissioners, two letters, the latest of which states that the official report from Dr. Birchard has not been received.

On Wednesday last, the Winnipeg Free Press published the following:—

"Some interesting figures on the milling and baking value of the 1919 crop have come into the possession of the Free Press. These figures, it is understood, were prepared by Dr. Birchard, of the Dominion Grain Research Laboratory, for the guidance of the Western Grain Standards Board in the fixing of the commercial grades of grain. They are not final, of course, as it is too early in the season for a final test of the crop, especially as the samples sent in, up to the time the tests were made, could have included little, if any, sprouted grain; nevertheless, they are worth consideration.

"For instance, in 'milling results' number three northern wheat, weighing 58½ pounds, show a flour yield of 88.4 per cent. and an offal yield of 29.2, and a scouring percentage of 3.3, while a number one northern wheat, weighing 62½ pounds to the measured bushel, gave a flour yield of 70.7 per cent., offal 25.6 per cent. and a scouring percentage of 3.7. In other words, number three northern wheat, which is eight cents per bushel lower than number one northern wheat, makes within 2.3 of the same percentage of flour and gives 3.6 more offal. Number six wheat, which is 34 cents per bushel lower than number one, and weighs only 51½ pounds to the measured bushel, gives 63.5 per cent. of flour and 32.1 per cent. of offal, or only 7.2 less flour and 6.5 more offal than number one wheat. Offal, it might be remarked in passing is worth from two-and-a-quarter cents to two-and-a-half cents per pound.

"In the baking tests the results are even more striking. Flour from number three northern wheat shows less absorption but more expansion, a much greater volume of loaf, a better color, the same texture, a better general appearance and less ash in the flour than bread made from flour ground from number one northern wheat. The comparative figures are: Bread from number one northern wheat, absorption 62; expansion C. C. 340; volume of loaf C. C. 1435; color 100; general appearance 100; shape .51; ash in flour .58. Bread made from number three northern flour, absorption 58; expansion C. C. 345; volume of loaf C. C. 1545; color 101; texture 100; general appearance of loaf 102; shape .51; ash .57. Bread made from the flour of number six wheat shows an absorption of 59; expansion of C.C. 320; volume of loaf C. C. 1520; color 89; texture 91; general appearance 100; shape of loaf .46; ash in flour .60.

"The report goes on to state that with regard to color, the first three grades are uniformly good, and the differences which exist between them are very slight. The color of three lower grades, four, five and six, is distinctly yellow, but this must be distinguished from the dull grayish color, commonly associated with the lower grades, and is due to the presence of frosted and immature kernels. The texture of the loaf from commercial grades is somewhat inferior to that of the contrast grades, but this is, to a certain extent, offset by the larger volume of the loaf.

"These figures should prove of great value in selling our lower grades overseas; incidentally they would lead the layman to believe that all the highest grade flour is not made from number one northern wheat, nor all the best bread made from number one flour.

"The final test figures will be awaited with a good deal of interest by the producers."



Penmans
Limited
Paris

DOES it make a difference to have the right hosiery on your feet? Does it? The same before and after the laundry, shape, color, softness. That's Penmans.

Then to have that feeling of being well-groomed, buy your hosiery by name—Penmans.

N. B. Penmans go longer without darning.

Penmans

HOSIERY for MEN

"THE STANDARD of EXCELLENCE"



SAVING—The foundation of almost every successful business venture is built on Savings.

The Standard Bank of Canada can be of great assistance in helping you to develop your business.

THE
STANDARD BANK
OF CANADA

Main Office: Winnipeg, 435 Main Street
Branch: Portage Ave., Opp. Eaton's

YOU Have Got To Know Motor Mechanics

—No matter what business you enter, motor power is fast replacing all other types of power. Auto, truck and tractor factories are working overtime—1,500,000 new cars and thousands of trucks and tractors will be put in service in cities and on the farm this year. Men are needed everywhere to repair and operate them. Big wages are paid competent men who know how. You returned soldiers and sailors who want jobs bigger than you left—you young men everywhere—your opportunity is right here. Don't sit and dream of success—make it.

Make \$2,000 to \$5,000 a year Prepare yourself for this big, growing, money-making business. Opportunities wait you everywhere. Every village has or needs its garage. Big city shops are calling for more trained men. "White collar" jobs no longer get the good pay. Auto mechanics always have good jobs and get big pay. Your opportunity as a trained auto or tractor man is bigger RIGHT NOW than ever before.

My Course Teaches You Thoroughly and Completely in 7 Short, Busy Weeks Come here, learn this business—then go out and make good as thousands of other IOWA STATE graduates are doing. Here you learn step by step, slowly—surely—simply, every phase of auto, truck and tractor repair and operation—starting, lighting, ignition systems—vulcanizing, welding, machine shop practice. Tools are placed in your hands, not books, with a competent instructor always at your side to help and explain. You get knowledge here in 7 weeks that takes years to pick up on the outside.

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Don't wait a day longer. Write today for my big FREE book on the business, showing actual pictures of equipment you work on, etc.

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**Old Dutch
Cleanser**

cleans everything
throughout the
house

Saves Time—Money—Labor

The saving in the Soup Tureen

Bovril makes soups and stews so much more nourishing that they can often take the place of expensive joints. It saves many dollars in the kitchen. Bovril is the concentrated goodness of the best beef—so strong that it cannot possibly be manufactured in cheap cubes. Insist upon the real thing—Bovril in the Bovril bottle.



"It raises the dough"

Gold Standard

Baking Powder is uniform in strength and quality, it is specially prepared to give the best results with Canadian hard wheat flour. It is also the most economical because of the popular price combined with exceptional merit.

Gold Standard Mfg. Co.
Winnipeg, Man.

License No. 6-436

H.B.Co. vs. Sask. Surtax

*History of the Case—By Hon. George Langley, Minister of
Municipal Affairs*

THE judgment handed down by the Lords of the Privy Council on August 1, dismissing the appeal of the Hudson's Bay Company, sets at rest a dispute which has been pending for the last five years. It was important and interesting whether regard is had to the principle involved or the standing of the appellants.

The Hudson's Bay Company, or to give its corporate name "The Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay" which was granted a charter of incorporation by King Charles the second in the year 1670, has a history unique among modern commercial institutions.

Its charter, while a fearful specimen of legal redundancy, was yet sufficiently indefinite to allow an interpretation that gave the company the right to a monopoly of trade from the furthest habitable point in the north to the banks of the Mississippi far below the present international boundary line, and from the shores of the great lakes to the foothills of the Rockies.

Its earlier history was one of almost boundless assumption of authority, which authority it endeavored to sustain by years, one might almost say centuries, of tenacious conflict. Its varying history, now of triumph, and now of rebuff, is as exciting as a book of adventures and as enthralling as a romantic novel, while it yielded to the members who stayed at home a return previously beyond all belief, it created a staff of servants who for diligence and fidelity were of the highest order. And the conditions of the service were such that opportunity for advancement was never wanting where ability was displayed.

The End of the Old Regime

With the enlargement of settlement in the Canadas the maintenance of its ancient authority and status was impossible, and the company finally bowed to the inevitable by formally surrendering it to the British Government in 1869. The conditions of its surrender are well known. The company received from the Dominion an indemnity in cash of \$1,500,000, it retained all its forts and 50,000 acres of land in their vicinity, together with one-twentieth part of the land in the fertile belt, this being described as extending from the international boundary line northward to the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, and from the Lake of the Woods and Lake Winnipeg westward to the rocky mountains.

The Company's share of the land could not be selected in a solid block but was to be taken proportionately from each surveyed township, the lands actually allotted the company being the whole of section eight and three quarters of section 26 in four consecutive townships, and the whole of both sections in every fifth township.

The value of this enormous patrimony represented very little in dollars and cents in 1869, but became an asset of large proportion as settlement increased. Unlike the other great land-owning company, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Hudson's Bay Company does not appear at any time to have sought immunity from taxes. Their record as taxpayers so far as improvement dues and school taxes are concerned has always been excellent, in not a few cases among the early settlers in all parts of the prairies, the only taxes that were actually paid in cash were those received from the Hudson's Bay Company.

The Surtax Provisions

In August of 1912 the Premier of Saskatchewan (The Hon. Walter Scott) partly reconstructed his government by adding to its members Geo. Bell, the member for Estevan, and myself, and in the following session of the legislature I moved on behalf of the government that in addition to the ordinary taxes imposed by the municipalities for public improvements, etc., a surtax of six and a quarter cents per acre or \$10 a quarter-section should be assessed and collected on all lands not under cultivation.

The tax was not to apply to land to

the extent of 320 acres where the owner was in actual occupation or to any resident occupier of 640 acres if 160 acres were either cultivated or fenced for pasture, but all holdings in excess of 640 acres whether occupied or not, were amenable to the tax unless fifty per cent was either cultivated or fenced for pasture.

This was the first time a tax of this character had been imposed in any province in the Dominion. It was based upon the principle that ownership of land—forms of law notwithstanding—should not be regarded in the same sense as we regard the ownership of things created by human labor, but must be subjected to public control for the reason that, like air and water, land is an indispensable requisite for human existence, and the tax was intended as a statutory declaration of this principle; further that holding land out of cultivation was a violation of public right and the tax was a penalty imposed by the public for this violation.

It was my desire to join with the surtax the principle of a graduated tax on large holdings and for the purpose of giving effect to this principle the tax was made operative against holdings of three sections and over whether they were cultivated or not. While personally I think this latter provision a sound one, it was not favorably regarded by the public and after two years was withdrawn. The surtax has itself been revised and is now imposed as a wild lands tax and is no longer limited to \$10 a quarter-section, but is assessed at one per cent of the actual value of the land.

The Company's Contention

The quantity of land amenable to surtax in its first year 1914, was approximately 12,000,000 acres yielding \$750,000. Of this large area the holdings of the Hudson's Bay Company was a little in excess of 1,710,000 acres making the company liable for a yearly payment of \$107,000. Although the tax was levied against all the company's land, in no case was payment made; and when the Municipal Department enquired the reason for this unusual course their attention was directed to Clause 11 of the Deed of Surrender, which reads as follows:—

"11. The Company is to be at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity; and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade or servants; nor any import duty on goods introduced by the said Company previously to such acceptance of the said surrender."

The company's solicitors interpreted the sentence in heavy type as covering the surtax impost, it being in their opinion an exceptional tax.

The Province's Insistence

As so large a sum of money was involved, the municipal department referred the question to the Hon. Mr. Turgeon, the attorney-general, who decided that the company was not exempt from payment. All municipal secretary-treasurers were consequently instructed to assess the company's lands for surtax.

After continuous attempts to collect from the company without success, legal proceedings were initiated, six separate municipalities entering action; by mutual consent these were consolidated and the action proceeded as the case of Bratt's Lake Rural Municipality and others versus the Hudson's Bay Company. The case was tried before Judge Lamont in the Saskatchewan Supreme Court, who, in a carefully set out statement, gave judgment against the company.

The case was then carried to the Saskatchewan Court of Appeal, which unanimously sustained the finding of the trial judge. The case was finally taken to the privy council. Some delay took place owing to the difficulties attending ocean travel, but the case was heard by their lordships in July last and judgment was handed down by Lord Parmoor on August 1, upholding the decision of the courts below.

The judgment of the privy council is a model of simple language and clear statement proving once more, if proof

were needed, that the highest legal ability is not of necessity separated from legal simplicity.

It is impossible at this time to state the total amount involved. The proceeds of the surtax for 1914 and three succeeding years are payable to the municipalities in which the lands are situated. For the years 1918 and 1919 the tax is assessed as the wild lands tax and is payable to the provincial treasurer. The tax has beyond question operated to bring a considerable acreage of land under cultivation.

To what extent this has been the case with the Hudson's Bay Company it is difficult to estimate, but the amount the company owes has been augmented by the 8 per cent annual penalty which in the case of 1914 will at the present time be \$107,000 with 32 per cent. added which will make the payment for that year a little over \$140,000. Proportionate addition to each of the succeeding years will bring the liability of the company at the present time to nearly \$1,000,000.

The "Dead Hand" of Feudalism

The case has been one of outstanding importance. It would have been deplorable if an authority originating in the year 1670 could have extended its influence into the twentieth century as a barrier to the people, controlling their own land at this time; feudalism dies hard. It is consoling to those who believe in the principles of progress to have their attention directed to facts that prove some advance is being made and that little by little the dead hand is being buried.

The Ladies' Aid Proposes

Continued from Page 17

that night in time to catch the midnight train. Clara and I went out after supper to see how his cold was. He asked us if we could find him a suit case and some different clothes. I suggested that he leave the heavy telescope and we would send it to him by express, but he insisted so savagely on taking his stuff with him that I gave him my leather suit case, not new, but for all I travel it would have done me several years yet.

We went out to the barn about ten o'clock. Jane brought an old rain coat and a soft felt hat of Jim's. They transformed the peddler. Clara felt so sorry for him that she gave him ten dollars she had been saving to buy a new switch. I will say for him, however, that he did not want to take the money, but she insisted, "You've lost that much, anyway," she said, so he took it.

He was to ride Amy's horse bareback to within half a mile of Ardis and walk the rest of the way. Amy brought the horse down the alley and we all shook hands with him and wished him luck, which must have made him chuckle to himself.

The next week was a beautifully care free one, though we celebrated it in different ways. Jane and Clara flew around with their heads tied up, beating carpets and cleaning windows. I sat on my front porch and enjoyed the weather. I never cooked a meal till I got hungry, which is one of the advantages of being an old maid, though it has its drawbacks, too, such as no children and having to read the newspapers yourself, to find out what is going on in the world.

It was like a thunder-bolt from a clear sky when the Aurora Telegram announced that the one-armed peddler had been arrested and lodged in jail on complaint of Mrs. Gaines, charge arson. We couldn't understand why he had come back.

"He deserves to be arrested," Amy said vindictively and I was thinking for the first time that my initials were inked on the end of my suit case.

We were all at Jane's talking it over when Mrs. Bartlett burst in. Her face was red and she was all out of breath from walking so fast. Before she got her hat off, she began excitedly:

"He's been held for the June term of court. I called Mrs. Gaines up this morning and I just happened to think to ask her what the peddler looked like, and listen," she lowered her voice impressively, "this is what I wanted to tell you Mrs. Gaines says he is old, fifty anyway. Then I went over to see Mrs. Sykes, she bought a tablecloth from him, and she says he was gray



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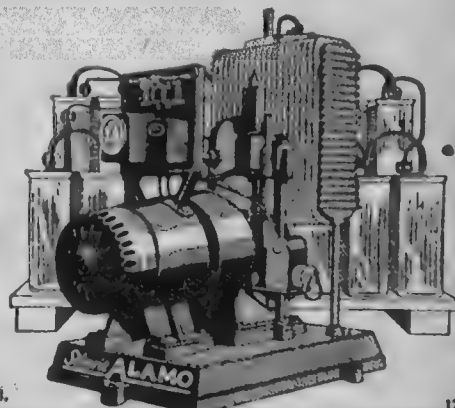
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headed and heavy set and could hardly speak a word of English.

"Who was he? Who was he?" Amy whispered huskily. We all knew whom she meant.

"Heaven only knows," Jane said gloomily.

The district attorney was new and anxious to make a record for himself. This case had been widely discussed and we could see the poor, old peddler's end if we did not do something quick.

Jane and I were calling on Mrs. McClintock's aunt, who was visiting her. The conversation turned naturally to the peddler and the Pollock house. Mrs. McClintock's aunt knew the Swigers and spoke well of the father and mother.

"But," said she, "they're raising a boy that will bring 'em trouble."

"Well," said Jane politely.

"It ain't that he's so bad, either," the old lady went on, "but he gets his own way all the time, comes and goes when he pleases. Why, last October, when I was sittin' up every other night with Mrs. Snider, I saw him go past twice at two o'clock in the morning and his mother never knew where he was, for I asked her."

Jane's eyes sought mine, as the novelists say. In a few minutes we got up to go.

"Why did we never think of it?" she hissed in my ear before we got off the porch. "Fools, fools, fools."

That night the committee disagreed. Jane said that even if the boy were guilty, we five women could not tell on him, it would ruin him for ever. Clara held out that it would be better for him to be punished now than grow up to be a criminal. Amy thought it was six of one and half a dozen of the other. She said if he was sent to a reform school he would be sure to turn out bad.

But as it happened, we were not called on to decide. Young Swiger went to the district attorney and confessed. He had not wanted to leave the stock farm and he thought that if his parents had no other place to go the owner would give them another chance.

I reckon if I had not run out of goods when I was making my tan poplin, we never would have known who it was we kept hidden in my barn two days and nights.

I telephoned Mrs. McClintock to see if she had any poplin left—she had a dress off the same piece—and she sent Willie down with it, plenty to finish my dress. It was when I picked up the newspaper the goods was wrapped in that I noticed the big headline clear across the front page:

"Young cashier of Huntley National Bank Absconds With Bank Funds." I dropped into a chair to read it and as I read on and on my eyes popped and my mouth flew open and slumped down into my chair. Our mystery was solved.

The paper—it was the same date as one I had taken out to the peddler—stated that the thief had left Huntley in his roadster, but had evidently had an accident as the car had been abandoned a few miles out of town. He had been last seen by a farmer who had not heard of the robbery. One of his arms was in a sling and he carried a telescope. It told of the prominence of his family and ended by saying he had been traced to our town and had there disappeared as if wiped off the face of the earth.

That night I called a special committee meeting at Bartlett's. Clara said she remembered that the doctor had talked about some bank robbery, but she supposed it had happened in Pittsburgh or Chicago, where such things are common. Jane and I had never even glanced at the papers and Amy said her father tried to tell her, but she did not pay much attention, never dreaming it concerned us in any way.

As we passed the Pollock house on our way home Amy said resentfully:

"I could burn the old shack myself and never feel a qualm of conscience." Then she suddenly leaned up against the rickety fence and laughed.

"Think of Clara giving her switch money to a man with a satchel full of banknotes already," she choked. I thought of my advice about the arm and laughed too. We all laughed. We laughed until we were limp and weak and our sides ached.

"Jim's hunted the house over for that raincoat," snickered Jane, and we laughed again.

Winnings at Kansas City

J. S. Fields, Regina, Wins Sweepstakes for Wheat and Oats.
Manitoba Makes Great Clean-Up

WESTERN Canada again made a splendid showing at the International Soil Products Exposition, held this year at Kansas City, Mo., from September 24 to October 4. The first and sweepstakes and C.P.R. special for hard red spring wheat, was captured by J. S. Fields, Regina, who also secured first and sweepstakes for white oats. Manitoba won seven cups, four state championships, two county competitions, 34 first awards, 15 seconds, ten thirds, and a special award for wild game exhibit. These wins included first for the most attractive exhibit by a nation, province or state; first for an exhibit of small grains (wheat, oats, barley and rye) by a nation, province or state; first for vegetables by a nation, province or state; second for the most comprehensive exhibit. H. C. Whellams, of East Kildonan, secured more prizes than any other individual exhibitor. S. Larcombe, of Birtle, Man., and John Hamilton, of Kelwood, Man., won third and sixth prizes respectively in a competition in which they, as individual exhibitors, competed against county exhibits. Probably the most notable winning was made by Mr. Hamilton, when he secured first for North-western Dent corn. Seager Wheeler, of Rosethorn, Sask., won first for sheaf of wheat, second for sheaf of oats, first for Western rye grass, and second for Brome grass. He also captured first award for the best six potatoes and the first for half-peck.

The Winnings

The big prizes for both wheat and oats went to J. S. Fields, of Regina, who captured first and sweepstakes and C.P.R. special for wheat and first and sweepstakes for white oats.

The following additional awards went to Saskatchewan: Kjellander Bros., Wilcox, captured second for wheat in the open class and first and sweepstakes in the dry farming section. J. F. Cadarin, of South Fork, won second, and Arthur Dowling, Luseland, third for wheat in dry farming section. S. N. Dale, Briercrest, took first for yellow oats, and R. H. Carter, Fort Qu'Appelle, third for barley and third for oats in the open classes.

With sheaf exhibits, Seager Wheeler, Rosethorn, won first for wheat with Red Bobs, second for oats, first for Western rye grass and second for Brome grass. J. Rugg, Elstow, took second for sheaf wheat. J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, won first for flax sheaf and third for sheaf Durum wheat, and L. P. Broatch, second for sheaf flax.

Seager Wheeler captured first award for best six potatoes in the Irish Candler class, and first for half-peck in the dry farming section, with Gold Nuggets. Harvey Cameron, Saskatoon, won second and A. W. Cameron, Saskatoon, third for potatoes in the open class, Arthur Dowling taking third for half-peck in the dry farming section.

S. Larcombe, of Birtle, got third for a county exhibit and John Hamilton, of Kelwood sixth. In this competition, Larcombe got first for small grains and second for vegetables. Hamilton got second for small grains and third for vegetables. In the individual farmer competition, dry farming section, Larcombe got first and Hamilton second. Hamilton secured first for

North-western Dent corn; other prizes won by Hamilton were, first, red onions; first, Bovee potatoes; first, squash; first, sheaf of Brome; first, Kentucky blue grass sheaf; first, sheaf peas; second, half-peck of potatoes; second, White Pearl potatoes; second, Bovee potatoes; dry farming section, third, sheaf of flax; third, sheaf of wheat.

Mr. Larcombe won first for Hubbard squash; first for Triumph potatoes; first for Peach Blow potatoes; second for Burbanks; first for beets; second for carrots; third for Hubbard squash, dry farming section.

H. C. Whellams, of East Kildonan, Man., secured more prizes than any other individual exhibitor. He won first for yellow onions; first for white onions; first, parsnips; first, red carrots; first, cauliflower; first, rutabagas; first, red mangels; first, yellow mangels; second, squash; second, red onions; second, green peppers; second, table beets; second, cabbage; third, ripe peppers.

Mr. Pritchard, of Roland, Man., won first for flax. E. E. Young, Oak Lake, second for flax seed, second for beardless barley, fourth for hard red spring wheat, second for six-rowed barley and third for rye.

Manitoba also secured third for hard red spring wheat, second and third for sheaf of peas, first and third for sheaf of barley, second for sheaf of millet, third for sheaf of Brome, second and third for beans, first and third for peas, first for sheaf of oats, third for red carrots, third for parsnips, second for yellow onions, first for cabbage, first and second for squash, dry farming section.

Created Favorable Impression

The Manitoba display of products, as a state exhibit, was remarkably good. The excellence of each individual exhibit was noteworthy. Judging by the remarks passed by the visitors, from nearly every state in the union, it was a revelation to them, and the question was frequently put as to the length of the season required to grow these products. It seemed to be the general impression that Western Canada had an extremely cold climate. However, when it was pointed out that Western Canada had some 14 or 15 hours of sunshine in midsummer, and a quick-growing season, it was obvious to every enquirer that Western Canada could produce such products second to none. Remarks were frequently heard that for root and vegetable crops, and for great variety of grain products, the West, and particularly Manitoba, left the United States far behind.

While the Manitoba display was entered as a state exhibit, and the expense of taking it to Kansas City was borne by the Manitoba government, not a single product was grown other than by individual farmers throughout the province. The exhibits were gathered from every part of the province and reflected great credit on the province as a whole. Commenting on the exhibit one of the Kansas City dailies said:—

"Crowds which thronged the Manitoba exhibit at the International Soil Products Exposition, at Convention Hall, Friday, were enthusiastic in their praise of the display which the Canadians sent to the mammoth show."



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Co-operation in Saskatchewan

Continued from Page 8

equal to the par value of one share, after which time he enjoys a yearly income in the same way as subscribers.

It was to be expected that these local organizations would meet a good deal of opposition throughout the province. The small dealers squealed, and a glance at the uniform big profits these associations have made show that the retailers sensed the soundness of the scheme. In some cases petty harassing on the part of local men whose 100 per cent. profit had to come down, reached the length of legal action, but the associations were vigorously defended by the legal department of the S.G.G.A. In some instances where the local society had no store for the transaction of business those interested in their overthrow attempted to make them buy peddler's licenses.

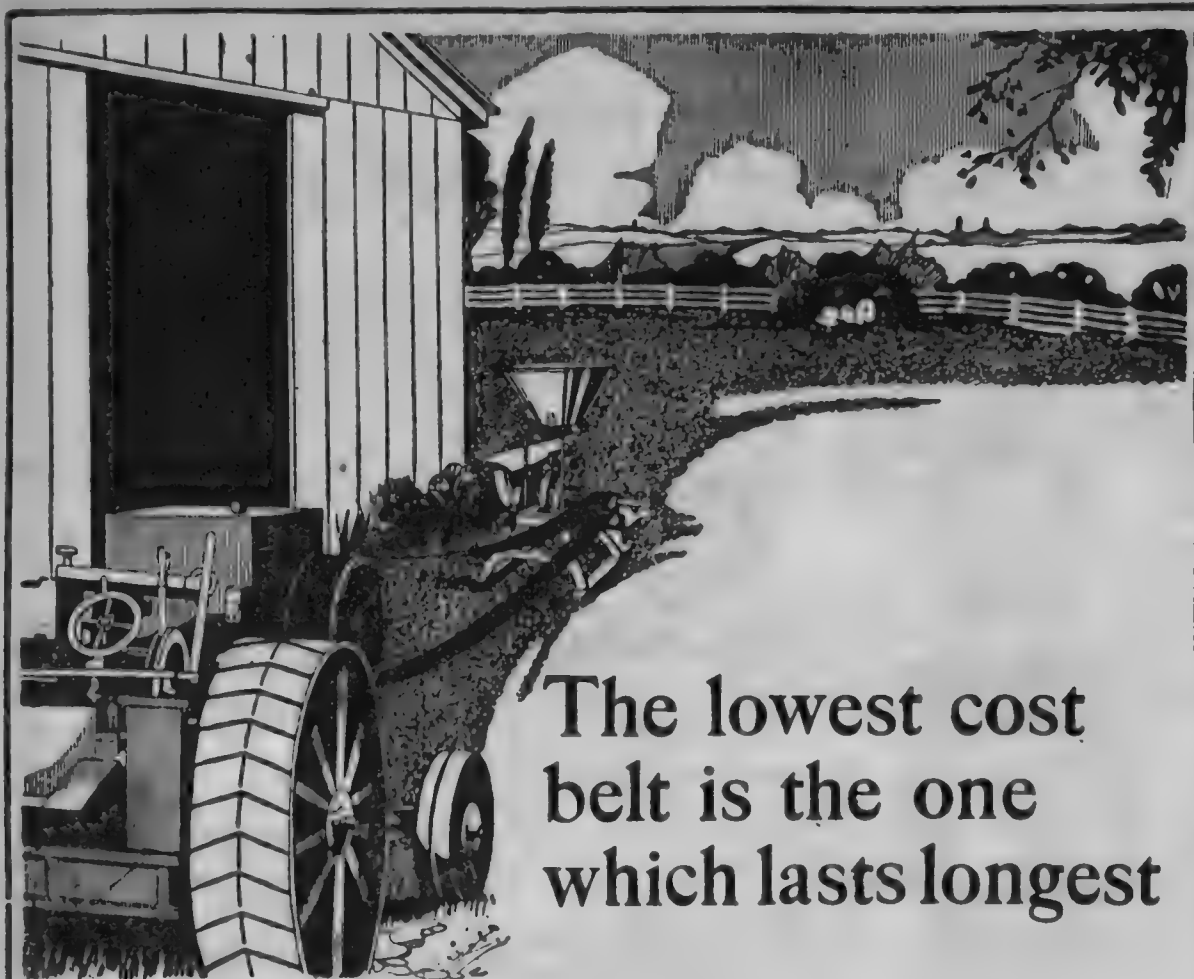
Livestock Men Follow

This account of the work of the co-operative trading associations gives one a ready idea of the extension of which this plan is capable. There are now 35 associations within the province marketing livestock. The number of cars shipped has doubled each succeeding year since the modest beginning of 30 cars the opening year of the war. Last year over \$1,500,000 worth of livestock was handled. These livestock shipping locals can do more than simply forward butcher animals. They can be the centre of an active propaganda for improving the livestock in the community. With the assistance of the Regina Department of Agriculture they may be used for distributing better sires, they may import stocker cattle to encourage winter feeding, they may be used for educational features looking towards better and cheaper feeding practices, and they may even import car loads of feed under circumstances which warrant it.

Under the leadership of the Agricultural Co-operative Branch, community breeding centres have been established. These are yet in their infancy and the full benefit has yet to be felt. The principle is simply this: Instead of raising several breeds of cattle, say, in one locality, farmers agree to co-operate in pushing one breed. Those who raise pure-breds for sale as breeding stock profit, because, as their herds increase in excellence, they may buy animals right in the neighborhood for further improvement in their herds, thereby saving the expense of outside purchase and shipment. When enough animals are ready for disposal, a sale can be had to which outside buyers will be attracted. A sale in the neighboring town is a great deal cheaper than one at a distance, and the beginner with only a few animals to sell can never do so well by private treaty; buyers are attracted to places where the range of choice is large. Hence co-operative community effort helps to put a new breeder in the same position as one well established.

The average farmer growing stock for slaughter gains greatly as well. Besides the ability to buy good sires cheaper at home he profits by higher receipts from his own stock because of the evenness of shipments when he clubs together with neighbors to make up a carload lot. So far, the work in community breeding has been limited to shipping car loads of pure-bred sires under government directions from Regina.

Another feature of the work of Mr. Thompson's branch is that of co-operative horse sales. Recognizing that some districts in the province had surplus horse stocks, and that in others there was a dearth, the department induced agricultural societies to organize sales. To save shipping charges on offerings which were not taken the sales were held in the towns where the stock was collected. Societies were advised to protect themselves by demanding from farmers who contributed, affidavits indicating any amount outstanding in notes, against horses. The department then undertook to advertise these sales throughout the province, especially in those sections where a shortage was manifest. Last year eight of these sales were held in spite of the discouraging state of the horse market. In the coming year it is expected more will take place. One value of this



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Goodyear Extra Power Belting is the best belt we know how to build. It is strong—extra strong. The cotton is protected with a great deal of fine, tough rubber. This belt lasts long—resists bad weather and clings to the pulleys, doing the work better and saving the bearings.

It does cost more in first price. But it lasts so long that the cost in the end is very low.

You will save money by buying farm belting on the Goodyear basis. Insist on Goodyear Extra Power. Ask for it by name. If your dealer does not have it, he can get it quickly from our branches.

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EXTRA POWER BELT

policy is that the shortage is made up from animals of western breeding, and cuts out the loss attendant upon shipping unacclimatized horses from Ontario and the United States.

From Ten to Sixty-Five Cents

Another remarkably successful line of activity has been in the co-operative selling of wool. Not so many years ago the writer remembers his bosses' efforts to dispose of the fleeces of a small farm flock of 20 sheep. The prices finally obtained for the fleeces would not have paid for the time it took to shear the sheep but for the fact that we did this in our dinner hour, one sheep per day. The first price offered was so ridiculously small that we determined to wash the fleeces in the hope of realizing a few cents more per pound. So the rest of the noon-day periods in that month were spent tramping the fleeces in the spare horse trough. I think the boss was rude to the buyer the second time they discussed price. But what could be done? We might as well donate our whole clip for the season to the C.P.R. as ship it to a centre where there was no competitive buying.

Such was the state of the wool market in 1913, when the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture took up the matter. A circular was addressed to woolen manufacturers asking why, in their opinion, the prices obtained for western wool were so low. Of course no one said a word about profit. The unanimous opinion of the dealers was that the wool came in poorly tied with binder twine, with stones and dirt to make weight, and other similar reasons. Steps were taken to eliminate this excuse, but a plan was put into action, the results of which can be measured in money, the price of wool was raised in one year from an average price of ten cents to 14 cents. After that, war prices set in, and the organization which was undertaken has netted the sheep raisers of the province thousands of dollars.

To avoid the complaint of binder twine in the wool, the department obtained wholesale quantities of sacks and paper fleece twine, which is shipped parcel post to sheepmen before clipping commences. This twine dissolves in the process of manufacture and is washed away, while binder twine is impossible to separate from the fleeces and spoils the quality of the finished article. After clipping, the fleeces are packed tightly into sacks and shipped to Regina, where it is immediately weighed and graded, and checks forwarded to shipper at the rate of 35 cents per pound. When sufficient wool of one grade is accumulated in the Regina warehouse to make up a car-load lot it is forwarded to the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Limited, Toronto. This is a farmers' organization selling direct to wool manufacturers.

As cars leave Regina, way-bills are forwarded to Toronto. The C.C.W.G. have representatives in Boston and Philadelphia, the important wool centres on this continent, so that cars are usually sold in transit, reducing handling expenses. As soon as the final selling price becomes known, tariff charges and handling expenses are deducted and the balance over the initial payment of 35 cents is mailed the sheep raiser.

Further co-operative work has been undertaken by the department along the line of co-operative poultry marketing and potato raising, both so far attended with a degree of success deserving a separate notice. The work of the Saskatchewan creameries has already been reviewed by The Guide. Only when one goes carefully over the audited statement of the business of the year does one get a correct appreciation of the enormous saving to farmers by the total volume of co-operative effort now under way in the central prairie province. And we have only scratched the surface. The time is coming, no doubt, when these organizations will deal interprovincially, when coal, lumber, fruit, wire and many other commodities will be made cheaper for the prairie farmer. The coming of the better day rests with the individual farmer's loyalty to the co-operative idea.

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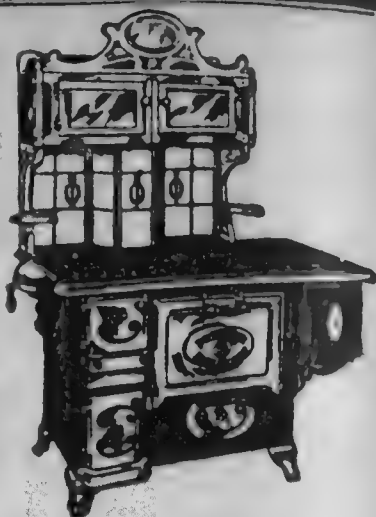
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The Countrywoman

Protectionist Inconsistencies

HIGH protectionists remind us of the boy who cried, "Wolf, wolf!" when there was no wolf. They shout, "Canada needs your help now. Over 2,000,000 men, women and children are directly dependent on the support you give the Canadian manufacturing industry by buying the products of Canadian labor," or this, "The home market is the best market. Purchase of Canadian products is a national obligation during the reconstruction period," or again, "No goods purchased abroad are cheap that take the place of our own labor and our own raw material. Spend your money at home and help yourself and your country," or even this, "By supporting home industries you develop the home market and encourage export trade. Every dollar spent for goods produced by Canadian labor means better conditions for Canadian workers."

In a paper published in Toronto, which caters to the retailers and gives merchandising, market and other information for the retail trade in general, there appears this paragraph, "Canadian mills (cotton) have just started to work after a tie-up of many weeks through labor troubles. These mills have large export orders on hand, and it will be a long time until they can devote the major part of their time to the Canadian trade. They are, according to all reports, striving to keep the warehouses supplied, but it is a physical impossibility to fill such large orders in the course of a week or a month."

This, in quite a summarily independent manner, tells the Canadian consumer of cotton that he may whistle for his cotton to the tune of continued high prices until the export market has been cared for. All this is in spite of the fact that raw cotton has dropped as much as \$10 a bale on several occasions during the last few weeks—an admission by the same writer. Large export orders for cotton are coming from Great Britain. Their purchases were formerly made in the United States, but now the rate of exchange between the United States and Great Britain is ten per cent., which means that ten per cent. more must be actually paid for cottons in the United States.

The result is that the manufacturers who sing "Home markets" are not caring two buttons about the home market when they are extending their export trade at such an enormous rate, thus getting in on the ground-floor while United States is somewhat handicapped. Surely, when our cotton manufacturers are able to compete on the British market with the most famous cotton manufacturers in the world, those of England herself, there is little need for the protective tariff to protect the so-called "infant industry." Surely, now, if ever, when export trade is growing at such a rate, is the time for Canadian governments to take hold in proper style of this protective bugbear and dispense with it for ever. Surely, when the cost of everything is at an abnormally high mark, something should be done to prevent the manipulation of the Canadian market for the benefit to be reaped to Canadian manufacturers in their export trade.

Withdraws from National Council

The first protest backed by action to the policies of the National Council of Women comes from the local council in Winnipeg. The president of this council is Mrs. R. F. McWilliams, the convener of the committee on constitution, who worked so indefatigably for a properly progressive and democratic constitution for the National Council. Mrs. McWilliams for two years gave a large part of her time to this task, as did also the members of her committee, and always at the great disadvantage of having at every step of the way to deal with and convert, or continue to be opposed by the reactionary "Family Compact" type of women.

At a meeting held on September 26, the following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas under the present system of representation in the National Council of Women, it seems impossible to secure either democratic organization or progressive action at a time when both are vital to the women of Canada, now enfranchised;

"Therefore be it resolved that the Local Council of Women of Winnipeg, withdraw from affiliation with the National Council until such time as the constitution of the National Council is adequately revised;

"And that this council continue as a council of women for city and provincial purposes."

This is a bold step, but the only one that can bring so many members of the National Council to a realization of what policies are unworthy of an organization

that emanates from Ottawa there is a sort of "let well enough alone" feeling among the members of parliament, and the government the majority of them support. In other words they, the elected representatives of the people are permitting themselves to be "buffaloed" into their present position of inaction by a body of superannuated politicians who are completely out of touch with the people.

There is a very healthy provision in the statutes of Great Britain which prevents the House of Lords twice vetoing a bill passed by the lower house. That is, if the House of Lords once vetoes a bill the House of Commons may reintroduce the measure, put it through its three readings, and, if the general context of the bill is not

communication and co-operation between all hospitals in the province.

2. To standardize, as far as possible, the work and equipment in all departments of the hospitals.

3. To make uniform, as far as possible, the training of nurses throughout the province.

4. To stimulate hospital development.

5. When and where necessary to impress unitedly on the public authorities, the need of adequate support, of all kinds.

Besides organization, this meeting will be devoted to the reading of papers, the discussion of hospital problems, to demonstrations and exhibits, commercial and other.

Investigate Teachers' Salaries

Last week the Manitoba government appointed a commission to enquire into and report upon the status and remuneration of the teaching profession and all matters relevant thereto.

The chairman will be A. E. Hill, Brandon, who is a member of the advisory board, is a well-known business man, has had a long residence in the province, and is conversant with educational conditions prevailing in the country districts. The school trustees in the province will be represented by Mr. Forrest, Souris, president of the Teachers' Association and Mr. McNeill, Dauphin, a member of the executive. The representatives of the teachers will be Miss Dawson, principal of the Crystal City high school, and Mr. Neelin, Miniota, formerly of Virden, who was for a time on the staff of the Winnipeg public schools, and who was recently appointed superintendent of the municipal school board of Miniota, the first municipal school board to be created in a Manitoba rural district.

P. D. Harris, of the city teaching staff, who has been secretary for some years of the Manitoba Teachers' Association, will act as secretary of the commission.

The request for the appointment of such a commission was made as the result of a meeting of the School Trustees' Association last March. It was repeated by the Manitoba Teachers' Association at its annual meeting in April.

Farmerettes to Meet

A despatch from Quebec city says that the provincial government of Quebec is organizing for the early part of October, a convention to be held at Quebec, of delegates from farmerettes clubs throughout the province, to which are now affiliated no less than 44 English clubs or housewives' leagues throughout the province. Already there are 70 such women's farming clubs in Quebec province, 26 of which are French-Canadian farmerettes' clubs, and the balance English organizations. When the convention opens it is calculated a total of between 600 and 700 women delegates will attend. The organization of housewives' leagues and farmerettes' clubs in Quebec dates only six or seven years back.

New Bulletins

The Manitoba Department of Agriculture and Immigration publishes monthly a series of bulletins called The Farmers' Library. These bulletins are for free distribution and will be mailed to anyone upon enquiry. Recently four new bulletins have reached The Guide office, numbers 37, 38, 39 and 40. Number 37 is entitled Farm Butter-making, and is written by L. A. Gibson, dairy commissioner for Manitoba; number 38 is on practical cookery, a volume of 72 pages filled with practical tested recipes, and written by Miss Helen MacDougall, formerly of the extension department; number 39 is a 20-page booklet naming those books which make a suitable farm home library, and is written by Professor R. W. Murchie, of the Manitoba Agricultural College; and number 40 is on home dressmaking, written by Miss Margaret Smith, of the extension department. These bulletins are very much worth while and should be in every farm home.



THE SONG MY PADDLE SINGS

August is laughing across the sky,
Laughing while paddle, canoe, and I
Drift, drift,
Where the hills uplift
On either side of the current swift.

The river rolls in its rocky bed,
My paddle is plying its way ahead,
Dip, dip,
When the waters flip
In foam as over their breast we slip.

—E. Pauline Johnson.

of the presumption of the National Council. In speaking to the resolution Mrs. McWilliams described the utter futility and disappointing nature of the convention. The crux of the matter was that a few women held a great many proxies from groups not interested enough to send delegates, and time and time again progressive measures were defeated by the "silent vote." These women, said Mrs. McWilliams, really loved the National Council and refused to believe that they were signing its death warrant. Miss Kenneth Haig, who was also a delegate, spoke in support of the resolution.

Falling from Grace

It is just possible that the good intentions of the House of Commons of last session regarding prohibition, are not to recur this session or any other session, so long as union government continues. It will be remembered that the House of Commons prepared and passed a bill extending the war-time orders-in-council pertaining to prohibition for a period of one year after the signing of peace. This, after all the prohibitionists in the country had mustered a very representative delegation to wait upon the government. In the face of all this the Senate killed the bill. Unless some measure is again brought into parliament and successfully carried by both houses, with the proclamation of peace those orders-in-council are null and void.

With the probable adjournment not more than two weeks from the date of writing it is unlikely that at this session there will be reintroduced the proposed legislation of last session. So far as one can gather from the news

different to that of the first bill, the House of Lords must, when the bill is presented the second time, pass it. In Canada the upper chamber may continue to be as autocratic as often as it has the opportunity. While we condemn the House of Commons in Canada for its lack of courage to again introducing the prohibition bill of last session, would it not be opportune to have incorporated in the Canadian statutes a provision similar to that obtaining in Great Britain, regarding vetoes by the upper house?

Hospital Workers to Meet

It is proposed to hold in the University of Alberta, during the week of October 25, a conference of all persons in the province who are in any way connected with the conduct of hospitals, trustees, superintendents, ladies superior, physicians, nurses, public health officers, ladies' aid associations, public health workers, and others in any way connected with or interested in hospital work. With a view to forming such an association and holding such a conference, the minister of health, Hon. A. G. McKay, was approached some time ago. He consented to such a proposal, appointing for the purposes of organization, as chairman, the Very Rev. Dean J. E. Murrell-Wright, chairman of the board of the Galt Hospital, Lethbridge, and as secretary-treasurer, Dr. James C. Byshe, superintendent of the Edmonton hospital board.

The purpose is to organize for the province a hospital association which would hold annual meetings in various cities and towns in Alberta. The functions of the association will be:—

1. To serve as a means of inter-

Farm Women's Clubs

Fair and Picnic

A SPLENDID talk by Mrs. A. G. Anderson was given at the April meeting on How to Make Hens Lay in Winter, who demonstrated that scrub hens were just as profitable as pure breeds, if given the right kind of food and care. It was so instructive and interesting that Mrs. Anderson was requested to repeat her lecture in the fall of the year.

The members were invited to the home of Mrs. Stouffer, vice president, for their May meeting, to arrange for the annual fair in July. One of the principal features of the occasion was that the members were regaled with a maple syrup tea.

The women's section served luncheon at the Dilke sports' day and took in \$92.05. They also served lunch for the dance in the evening, and took in another \$18.25. The expenses for the day were \$20, leaving a handsome balance which will be devoted to the Dilke hall.

The annual fair and grain growers' picnic was held during the month of July, which was a great success. We had 102 exhibits, and Mrs. Simpson, from Saskatoon, proved a splendid judge, and certainly knew her business.

Mr. and Mrs. Orchard visited the fair, the former giving a very stirring address to the returned soldiers, as we were that day killing two birds with one stone, which included a welcome to the returned men, in addition to the fair. Mr. Orchard gave the boys a splendid welcome, expressing gratitude for the sacrifices they had made. Mrs. Elizabeth Osborne, secretary, Dilke, W.S.G.G.A., Sask.

Discuss Farmers' Platform

In spite of the busy season we had six members and three visitors at our last meeting. Our president, Mrs. McCracken, read an excellent paper on the Farmers' Platform, and several of the members also read articles on the same topic. This is a subject that requires some time to study and so perhaps at another meeting we shall be able to do it more justice in the way of grasping the full meaning.

It was proposed that we do something along the hospital line, in the way of furnishing a ward or something of that nature. I trust this will be carried out. There is nothing like having an objective to reach, something to work for to keep up the interest.

Following is a resolution that was brought forward, moved by Mrs. Rowe, seconded by Mrs. B. Campbell, "That whereas the present social, political and economic conditions in Canada today are so unjust to the farm women and their husbands, that we view with alarm the future prosperity of our children; being forced to place our products, which are unprotected by the tariff, on the market in competition with the same products, and others produced in other countries, that are protected, and produced with cheaper labor; and, whereas the disadvantages we are placed under are made by unjust distribution of wealth (by M.P.'s who do not belong to the farmers' class or represent the masses of the people) causing social and industrial unrest; therefore be it resolved that we women grain growers use our franchise and encourage our husbands to use theirs, in support of a farmer candidate at the next federal election, who will endeavor to remove as far as possible the injustices mentioned herein."—Mrs. W. A. A. Rowe, secretary, Springhill, W.S.G.G.A.

Study Local Topics

We have held two meetings since organizing, one on the 2nd of August, and the other on the 30th, both on the same evening as the men's meeting, as it was thought more convenient for the busy season. Both meetings were well attended, and it was decided to devote the remaining months of the year to local subjects and trying to increase our membership. You will find enclosed an express order for \$14, the membership dues up to date.—Mrs. W. A. Begg, secretary, Roseisle W.S.G.G.A.

Campaigning in Far North

Miss Anna Archibald, Provincial Secretary U.F.W.A., Gives Account of Her Trip through Peace River District

Having arranged with W. F. Bredin, U.F.A. director for the West Edmonton constituency, to plan a series of meetings in the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts, I left Calgary late in July for the journey northward. Arriving at Clairmont, I was met by Mr. Bredin, who had planned to drive me from place to place between the ten meetings arranged in the district. Accordingly, on August 6, we began the journey of 150 miles with team and democrat, carrying our grub box with us. We made camp twice a day, for dinner and supper, which we found saved time, an object which had to be considered, as we had to drive an average of 30 miles a day, having planned afternoon and evening meetings each day.

At Kleskum Hill, a joint meeting of the ladies of that district and Glenleslie was well attended, and we hope to have a report of one or more U.F.W.A. locals in that vicinity before long. Evening found us at Grande Prairie, which is well organized, and a keen interest is taken in the work both by the men and the women of the town. They are making special efforts at the present time to do social service work in the town.

Circumstances prevented a meeting at Hermit Lake, but in the evening a large number gathered in the Wapiti school. Several ladies of the U.F.A. are keenly interested in organizing a women's local, and we believe their efforts will meet with success. In leaving Wapiti I cannot refrain from mentioning their very attractive school, reflecting much credit on the school board and their teacher, Miss Sundberg.

Assisted by Men

On the following day a meeting at Halcourt, in the afternoon, resulted in an organization of the women at that point, Miss Pearl Cleland is president, and Mrs. A. Gaunt, secretary. I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance in organizing given me by Mr. Funnell, president of the U.F.A., and Walter Funnell. A large audience gathered at Rio Grande, in the new school, built of logs, and showing excellent workmanship. The ladies were ready for organization, and promptly formed their local, electing Mrs. Shepard, president and Miss Charters, corresponding secretary. This has every prospect of being a strong local, and will accomplish many things in co-operation with their U.F.A.

The following day found us at Beaverlodge, which has two good locals actively interested in community work and the farmers' political action. A gratifying number of ladies was present at the meeting. At Happy Valley, the meeting began with one lady and a score of bachelors. However, several ladies arrived a little later, with the result that a local was formed. Mrs. Tjensvold, president and Mrs. Hawksworth is secretary.

We next turned our horses' heads towards Valhalla, the name recalling legends of ancient folk lore wherein brave warriors feasted after battle in the dim "other-world" and fair maidens, the Valkyries, healed their wounds, and in this Valhalla, there are many veterans returned from the great war, seeking peace and contentment as soldiers of the soil; and the ladies, like the maidens of the legends, are supplying help and encouragement. Here we organized a local of the U.F.W.A., Mrs. Cunningham is president and Miss Alma Rouning is secretary. "The old order changeth, yielding place to new." Organization is now the means by which we can do the most good. Prominent in the Valhalla school is a picture of President Wood, of the U.F.A.

The last meeting of this series, at Buffalo Lakes, was well attended, considering that this was the busy haying season. The ladies responded readily to an appeal for the formation of a woman's local at this point. Mrs. Wilson was appointed secretary. The next

morning, I took train from Clairmont to Spirit River.

A meeting at White Mountain was called for the afternoon, but owing to a misunderstanding, there was no one at Spirit River to drive me the six miles to the meeting, and as it was impossible to obtain an auto or team in the town I resorted to the favorite western conveyance—a horse and saddle. The ladies who attended were interested in organizing a U.F.W.A. local in their district, which they hoped to do at the next meeting of their Ladies' Aid. At Spirit River I found several ladies very deeply interested in the Farmers' Movement, and anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity to organize in support of the farm women. Mrs. Broderick was chosen president and Mrs. Mageau, secretary. On August 13, Mr. Hanson, of Spirit River U.F.A., took me across the majestic Peace River at Dunvegan to Waterhole, where I spoke to a number of women keenly interested in the farm women's movement. They were ready to organize a local of the U.F.W.A., and promptly elected Mrs. Gorton, president and Mrs. D. M. Kennedy, secretary.

At Friedenthal I spoke to the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals, my address being supplemented in an admirable way by Mr. Hoffman. The question of having the railway extended from Peace River Crossing to Vanreana, four miles northwest of Waterhole, is claiming a great deal of attention at present in the Peace River Valley, and the farmers are determined to get railway communication if at all possible.

The afternoon meeting at Bluesky represented both the men's and women's locals at that point, both of whom are actively interested in community work, and asked me to speak of the part women must play in political life. Bluesky has made its name famous in possessing the Northland Band, the only one north of the Peace.

Proper Community Centre

Griffin Creek is fortunate in having a Farmers' Co-operative Store, in charge of W. J. Lampley, also a fine, large U.F.A. Hall, which is also the centre for the annual fair, put on by the agricultural association of this and surrounding districts. An evening meeting had been arranged, at which the men's and women's locals were represented. When I arrived at White Swan, Friday afternoon, I found a number of men busily engaged in putting the finishing touches to their hall, and I understand that its crowning glory is to be the sign—the figure of a swan in white and gold. The community hall is a feature of nearly every district in the north, an indication of the progressive attitude of the people. White Swan has a U.F.A. and a U.F.W.A. local, and although the latter is very "young" it has every prospect of being a live local. Mrs. Joseph Walters, the White Swan teacher, is an important factor.

Mr. Lutman kindly drove me to an evening meeting at Bear Lake, where the ladies are decidedly in the minority. The following day saw me at Strong Creek, Mr. Anderson kindly driving me here from Bear Lake. Here I found my visit had been heralded in the local paper in kindly, but not over-confident manner, as follows: "Miss Archibald, provincial secretary of the U.F.W.A., will meet the women of Strong Creek district, on Saturday, August 16, at 2 p.m., and try to organize a woman's local. We hope that Miss Archibald has better luck than Mr. Rosborough, the preacher, because the Strong Creekers are a poor bunch to attend anything but a dance." In spite of the editor's pessimism a local was formed. Mrs. Clara Taylor is president and Mrs. Nelson Pindor, secretary.

Much credit is due Dr. Fetherston for the success of the meeting, which was held at Mrs. Watson's. Quite a number of ladies were present, all feel-

ing the real need for an organization through which they could link up with the great organized body of farmers and farm women, striving to improve conditions for the rural people, socially and economically.

This was the last of the series of meetings in the Grande Prairie, Spirit River and Peace River districts, which this year have bumper crops. To all those who made possible the success and my keen enjoyment of the trip, my thanks and appreciation are due. Every where I found active U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. workers, men and women who have faith in the future of this great movement of ours, and are giving their best efforts for its success.

Verona's Remarkable Start

The Women's Section of the Verona Grain Growers' Association was organized on March 18, 1919, by the men's local, with Mrs. J. E. Colquhoun, as president; Mrs. John Gordon, vice-president and Miss Nellie Spence, secretary.

Owing to the absence of our president we were unable to hold a meeting until June 4. Since then we have held two regular meetings and one special. We decided to meet in the new school on the second Wednesday of each month unless otherwise arranged. Our August meeting was a decided success. There were present 11 members and six visitors. A lively interest was displayed. After the usual preliminaries the following resolution was moved and seconded, and after a little discussion was unanimously adopted: "Whereas both the old political parties have in the past sacrificed the interests of the farmers for the purpose of granting special privileges to others, and, whereas there is no good reason to hope for justice from the same parties in the future, and, whereas the Canadian Council of Agriculture has framed a political platform called the Farmers' Platform, which aims at the upbuilding of Canadian life; be it therefore resolved that we, the W.S.G.G.A. of Verona, at our regular meeting on the above date, state it as our own opinion that the farmers of this district would do wisely to sever all connection with the old political parties and bend their energies toward electing to represent us in our federal parliament men pledged to support the Farmers' Platform. Dated this 13th day of August, 1919."

Miss Majorie Hooper then favored us with a solo and Mrs. Arthur Hibbert read us a splendid paper on How to Interest the Young People in the Association. This paper aroused a lively interest, and a discussion followed, the outcome of which was the electing of a committee to undertake this branch of the work. We hope to be able to report their plans in the near future. We decided not to arrange a year's program at present. At our September meeting a discussion is invited on the subject, The Farmers' Platform—Nellie N. Spence, sec. treas., Verona, W.S.G.G.A.

Chater is Original

The Women's Section of the Chater G.G.A. was organized by Mrs. Thornton, of Little Souris, on August 2, 1918. At that meeting a dozen women joined. Now we have 25 paid-up members after losing two, one of whom joined a women's section near her, the other moved to Winnipeg. Very little work was done until December, when we arranged to have a dressmaking demonstrator for January. The class was a splendid success. During this month a committee was formed to prepare the year's program and we find this a great help. The girls aid us by giving songs and readings. We send for Hansard and learn a great deal about our government from reading its pages.

In February a splendid paper was given on Rural Schools, with the result that we decided to have four school-unite and prepare a program, each teacher to act as convener of a committee in her own school, one to prepare readings, another drills and dialogues and the third and fourth to give a debate. This caused a lot of interest among the children who practiced hard. Just before the date set for the concert, however, the "flu" broke out in

one district later spreading to the others, and by the time it was over the term was so far advanced that the teachers could not spare time for practice on account of the approaching examinations. The children were very disappointed but are looking forward to the fall when it will be taken up again. The same month we invited the Humesville Y.P.S. to visit us with their play, The Minister's Bride. It was well put on, enjoyed by all and we shared the proceeds.

During the winter we found that debates with the neighboring locals were very popular. We have a small permanent library established and we add to it as we go along. As we contribute to the Brandon rest room we send a delegate to attend each meeting held by the rest room association during the year.

In March we held no meeting owing to the epidemic, in April we had an instructive paper on Parliamentary Procedure, and in May we made plans for our picnic. Miss Finch came one evening during the month and addressed a joint meeting on the tariff. June was the month of sending delegates to conventions and receiving their reports. Representatives were sent to the Oak Lake district convention, the W.I. convention at Brandon, and the secretaries' conference at Winnipeg. Our neighboring women's section at Douglas visited us this month, and we also had with us Mrs. Gee who gave a splendid address which everyone enjoyed. Lunch was served at the close.

The meeting in July was cancelled as our members were busy picking berries. In August we planned for an extra special day as it was the birthday of our women's section, but sad to relate the date fell on the busiest time of the year, and it was impossible to carry out all of our plans. We were sorry the number of members was not larger to hear Mrs. H. G. Thornton. Those who were absent certainly missed a most enjoyable address on Our Relationship to the Association. We are now busy gathering information about a district nurse. We hold all our meetings in one of the churches and get outside speakers as often as we can. The work is all done in our section by committees. We have roll-call at every meeting and close with the National Anthem.—Mrs. C. S. Vance, sec-treas., Chater, W.S.G.G.A., Man.

New U.F.A. Locals

The United Farm Women of Alberta extend a most hearty welcome to the following new locals:—

Bentley U.F.W.A., organized by Mrs. Parby. Mrs. M. O. Slaughter, president and Mrs. J. B. Dane, secretary.

Thorne Hill, organized by Mrs. Maguire. Mrs. R. Pye, president and Mrs. H. P. Domony, secretary.

Burnt Lake, organized by Mrs. Maguire. Mrs. Stewart, E.R.I., Red Deer, secretary.

Elnora, organized by Mrs. Maguire. Mrs. J. Kempt, president and Miss Duncan, secretary.

Forty Mile, Mrs. Robt. Conquergood, president; Mrs. W. S. Henry, secretary.

Kirk-McKinnin, organized by P. H. Wedderburn. Mrs. J. W. Clarkson, president and Mrs. E. C. Osterloh, secretary.

Springridge, organized by Mrs. Sears. Mrs. Snider, president and Miss N. Duffield, secretary.

Big Valley, organized by Norman N. Shopland. Mrs. Martell, president and Miss Irene Biggs, secretary.

Orton, Mrs. Elizabeth McMurry, president and Mrs. Cassie McMurry, secretary.

Our section has adopted the creed you sent. They intend to have a wall-text made and have it hung in the hall.

The ladies are going to start a hospital fund to be used for any needy cases in the district, either part or whole payment of expenses.—Jessie Bertram, secretary, Rounthwaite, W.S.G.G.A.

On account of the busy season we decided we would not have our regular meeting this month and try to have a good meeting in October. We are having a short course in dressmaking on September 22. We also have funds from the community picnic to start a library.—Violet M. Sandcock, sec-treas., Justice, W.S.G.G.A.

Why pay high prices for tea when BLUE RIBBON, the best tea in this or any other country, can be bought at 60c per pound



A model last for women who prefer a long vamp with narrow or medium narrow toe. Made in all leathers 8 or 9 inch height, Louis or Spanish heels.



Idle Shoes and Idle Horses

EVERY farmer knows that it doesn't take long for idle stock to eat its head off. And the same is true of idle stock wherever you find it, whether it is live stock or hardware, or boots and shoes.

Less idle stock means lower expenses, on the farm or in the retail store. And the AMES HOLDEN McCREADY SYSTEM enables your retailer to cut down his idle stock to a minimum. From the near-by A.H.M. Branch he can secure just the styles and sizes that he needs, as often as he needs them. There are fewer idle pairs to eat their heads off on his shelves.

All of which results in savings which assure you better values in the shoes you buy.

We will gladly send our booklet, "How to Buy Shoes" to any address in Canada. Please send inquiries to our head office at Montreal.

AMES HOLDEN McCREADY

T. H. RIEDER, President

LIMITED

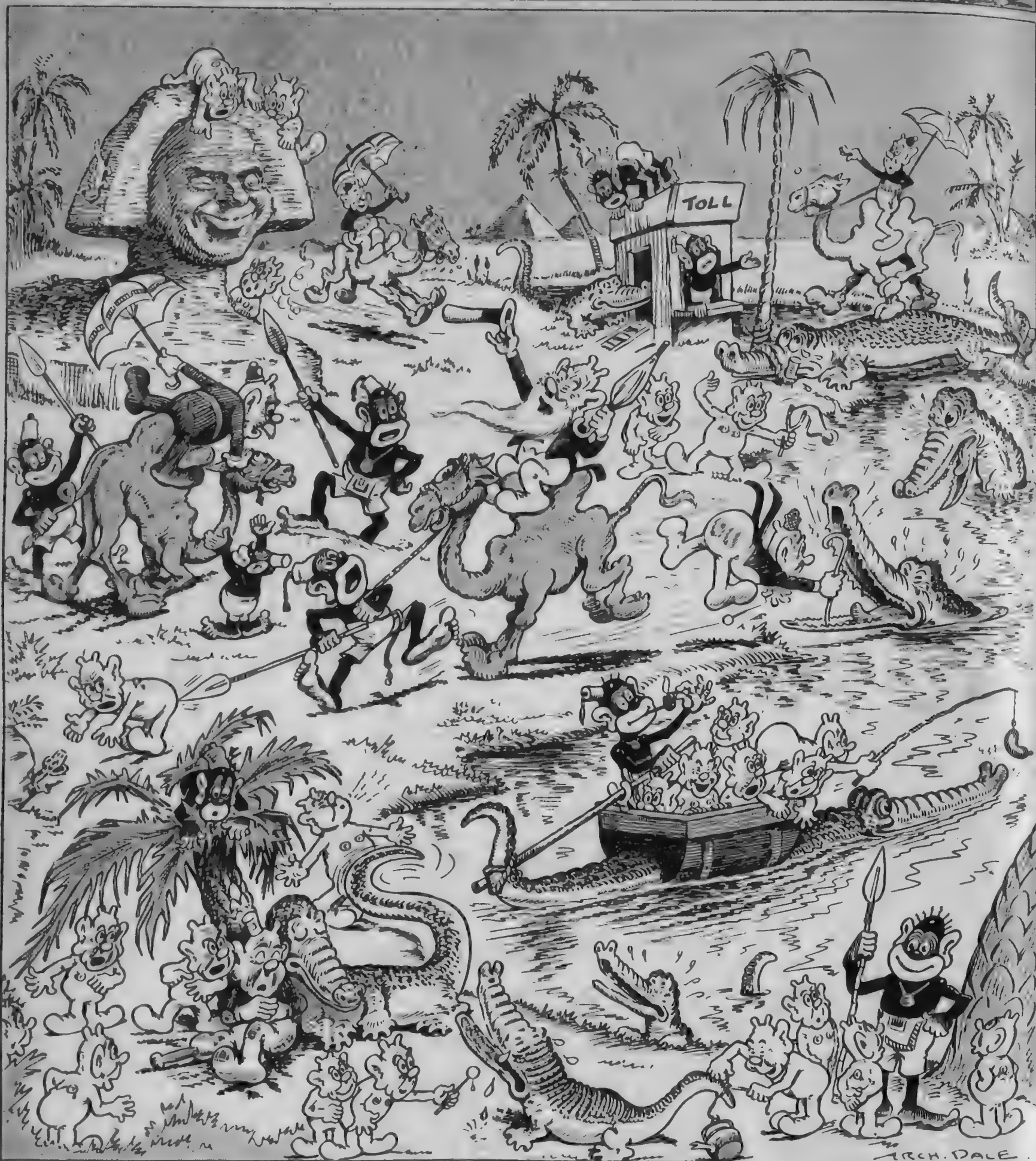
Shoemakers to the Nation

HALIFAX ST. JOHN QUEBEC MONTREAL
OTTAWA TORONTO LONDON



WINNIPEG REGINA SASKATOON CALGARY
EDMONTON VANCOUVER

THE DOO DADS IN EGYPT



THE Doo Dads are now in ancient Egypt, where the pyramids and the Sphinx look down upon them. For 40 centuries the Sphinx has stared across the desert sands without moving a muscle, but when it saw so many funny creatures flocking around the banks of the Nile its face relaxed in a smile, and when old Doc Sawbones salaamed politely one of its stony eyes closed in a wink. Doc holds his seat on the camel like a regular old Arab, though his camel is a vicious brute. It has kicked Percy Haw Haw, the Dude, and sent him flying. He would have been gobbled up at one mouthful by that ferocious crocodile, but for his presence of mind in propping its enormous jaws open with his cane. Flannelfoot, the Cop, is also coming to grief. At a signal from the Egyptian fellah, as a common man in Egypt is called, his camel knelt for him to dismount. The Cop was not expecting this manoeuvre, and he is being thrown violently. That little fellah who is trying to catch him will be buried in the sand when the big Cop lights on him. What a fine bridge they have rigged up across the river. The toll man is so intent on catching the coin Poly is tossing to him, that he hasn't noticed the crocodile which is coming in at the door to gobble

him up. If Poly had waited a moment there would have been no toll man to take his money.

For once that young Doo Dad has saved his life with his catapult. A big crocodile was coming up after him, but changed its mind when a stone from the catapult biffed it right in the eye. The fellahs make great use of their crocodiles, don't they? Here is one who has strapped a box on a crocodile's back and made a ferry boat out of it. It is being coaxed along with a sausage and steered by its tail. Here on the sand is another crocodile shedding tears as the Doo Dad ties a kettle to its tail. Another Doo Dad is trying to soothe it by offering it an all-day sucker.

You would expect that Sleepy Sam, the Hobo, would doze off and be eaten up by one of these ferocious reptiles. He went to sleep, as usual, but when a crocodile, which came up to make a meal of him, saw him snoozing away so peacefully it cuddled up to him and went to sleep too. This should be a lesson, however, to the lazy hobo. If he doesn't keep his eyes open he will be sure to be eaten up by some wild animal before the Doo Dads finish their trip around the world.

The Doo Dads in Egypt

THE ancient land of the Pharaohs, to which the Doo Dads have now come in their world travels, has a history which extends back thousands of years beyond the earliest time of which there is no record left in any other land. Egypt is a long, narrow country, comprising the valley of the River Nile, which flows through the desert with a fertile strip on each side of it. The annual overflow of the Nile deposits rich sediment upon the land, which makes it fertile. The distinguishing features of Egypt are the River Nile and the desert. If it were not for the Nile there would be nothing to make Egypt different from the desert, which extends eastward to the Red Sea and westward across the continent of Africa for more than 2,000 miles and is called the Sahara, or Great Desert. The Nile, which has a winding course, passes the city of Khartum, near which General Kitchener, 21 years ago, won the decisive battle over the Dervishes at Ondurman. Khartum is in the Sudan region. Travelling down the river you pass all the way through Egypt, until after a journey of about 2,000 miles, you would come to Cairo, the capital of Egypt, which is not far from the Mediterranean Sea. The Nile empties into the Mediterranean Sea after its long journey northward from the heart of Africa. At one of its mouths is the ancient city of Alexandria.

From the inscriptions found on ancient tombs, and in the ruins of temples and buildings, historians have made out the names of hundreds of Egyptian kings and the number of years each reigned. There were no less than 29 dynasties or successive royal families, some numbering many kings and extending over hundreds of years, and some numbering only a few kings and extending over only a few score years, or even less. The first dynasty began to reign 3,180 years before Christ, 5,099 years ago.

The ancient kings of Egypt were everlastingly building huge monuments in glorification of themselves, and having gigantic portraits of themselves carved on temple walls and stone cliffs, with boastful, vain-glorious inscriptions proclaiming themselves mighty hunters and world conquerors. The prisoners they took in war they made slaves of, and they kept tens of thousands of the slaves toiling at such work as the building of the pyramids, vast rock carvings and the construction of temples and forts. It was quite the usual thing for a king to establish a new dynasty on the throne after defeating and putting to death the last king on the preceding dynasty, to put thousands of slaves at work destroying the monument of the king he had defeated and obliterating the face and glorious expressions left by that king.

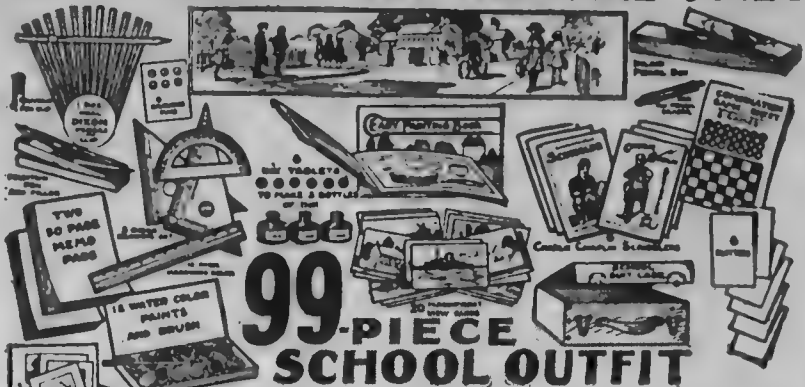
Every boy and girl knows the story of the bondage of the ancient Hebrews in Egypt and of how they were compelled to toil in captivity until at last Moses, in the time of one of the kings of the dynasty of the Pharaohs, led them out of Egypt, as related in the Bible.

Alexander the Great, in 332, B.C. invaded Egypt and made himself master of the whole country. After his death, when his empire fell to pieces, one of his generals, named Ptolemy, became king of Egypt, and founded the last Egyptian dynasty, which lasted until the time of the death of August Caesar, who conquered Egypt in 30 B.C. Queen Cleopatra, the last of the Ptolemy dynasty, thereupon killed herself by allowing a venomous asp to sting her.

For many hundreds of years in modern times Egypt was under Mohammedan rule. It has had an extraordinary turbulent history. At last, nearly 40 years ago, Great Britain had to undertake the job of establishing peace and order; there had to be some fighting to get it done, but peace and order were established. Under the British administration great public works have been carried out, including the damming of the Nile to provide water for irrigation, and the conditions of life for the Egyptian people have been made vastly better than they were ever before.

Doc Sawbones

GIRLS! BOYS! WIN THIS FINE PRIZE



99-PIECE SCHOOL OUTFIT

Everything you need for school work, in a strong, light, brass-trimmed Laton-made fibre case to keep and carry all the other things. The set includes: 12 Dixon pencils; 1 pencil clip; 1 fountain pen and filler; 3-piece drawing set; 6 drawing pins; 1 hardwood 12-inch ruler; 2 50-page memo pads; 1 box water-color paints; 12 colors and brush; 1 box of 14 oil crayons; 1 painting book; 1 printing outfit; 6 sheets blotting paper; 6 Charlie Chaplin Scribbles; 1 Japanese inlaid pencil box; 1 solid rubber ball; 1 combined ink and pencil eraser; 10 beautifully colored bird cards; 20 up-to-date Canadian view cards; 6 ink tablets to make 3 bottles of ink; combination game sheets for the following games: Chess, Checkers, German Prison Puzzle, Dominoes, Fox and Geese, Authors, Nine Men Morris. This grand complete school outfit given for selling only \$5.00 worth of

POST CARDS AT 6 FOR 10c., PICTURES AT 10c. AND 15c. EACH
Postcards for every person and every purpose—Greeting, Birthday, Scripture Text, Motto, Comic, Lover, and scores of other popular subjects. Magnificently designed in brilliant colors. The richly colored pictures are beautifully printed on high quality paper, all ready for framing. They include Motto Pictures, Religious Subjects, Landscapes, and the Choicest Fine Art Studios, suitable for every home in the land. Bigger and better variety and lower prices than any store. They sell like wildfire. **WRITE STATING WHETHER YOU WANT POSTCARDS OR PICTURES OR BOTH.** Send no money—we trust you. You sell the goods, then send us the money and we'll at once forward your prize. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT., Dept. C.G.4. (22nd year in this business)**

BABY DOLL GIVEN



This beautiful baby doll is 20 inches long from top of head to hem of dress. You could scarcely imagine a more life-like doll in a dainty little dress, trimmed with lace beautifully flounced at the bottom. And look at that cute little feeding bottle, with a real rubber mouth-piece just like the regular feeding bottle, only smaller. You will have hours and hours of solid enjoyment with this doll and feeding bottle. Given for selling only \$3.00 worth of

POST CARDS AT 6 FOR 10c., PICTURES AT 10c. AND 15c. EACH
Postcards for every person and every purpose—Greeting, Birthday, Scripture Text, Motto, Comic, Lover, and scores of other popular subjects. Magnificently designed in brilliant colors. The richly colored pictures are beautifully printed on high quality paper, all ready for framing. They include Motto Pictures, Religious Subjects, Landscapes, and the Choicest Fine Art Studios, suitable for every home in the land. Bigger and better variety and lower prices than any store. They sell like wildfire. **WRITE STATING WHETHER YOU WANT POSTCARDS OR PICTURES OR BOTH.** Send no money—we trust you. You sell the goods, then send us the money, and we'll at once forward your prize. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT., Dept. C.G.4. (22nd year in this business)**

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

BOYS! GIRLS! WIN THIS FINE WRIST WATCH

Hurry!
Only a
Few
Left!



Grasp this opportunity to get a swell wrist watch for doing a few hours easy work. Genuine Swiss movement in handsome case. On the lady's style (as illustrated) the watch is fitted in a wrist band of lovely soft leather. For boys, the watch is mounted in a handsome leather protector, just like the soldiers use. If you like, you can take it out of the protector and wear it on a chain or a fob. Only a limited quantity left. Earn one by selling only \$7.50 worth of

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Postcards for every person and every purpose—Greeting, Birthday, Scripture Text, Motto, Comic, Lover, and scores of other popular subjects. Magnificently designed in brilliant colors. The richly colored pictures are beautifully printed on high quality paper, all ready for framing. They include Motto Pictures, Religious Subjects, Landscapes, and the Choicest Fine Art Studios, suitable for every home in the land. Bigger and better variety and lower prices than any store. They sell like wildfire. **WRITE STATING WHETHER YOU WANT POSTCARDS OR PICTURES OR BOTH.** Send no money—we trust you. You sell the goods, then send us the money, and we'll at once forward your prize. **THE GOLD MEDAL CO., 311 JARVIS ST., TORONTO, ONT., Dept. C.G.4. (22nd year in this business)**



SAVORY soups, dainty salads, all kinds of desserts—that's what Cox's Gelatine stands for.

There is practically no limit to the uses of Cox's, for it is unsweetened and unflavored. The name "Cox's" on the checker-board box means purity and economy.

Cox's Gelatine, made in Scotland, is nutritious and invaluable in preparing all kinds of nourishing foods.

In our book "Selected Recipes" there are many new and interesting ways in which Cox's Gelatine will aid in preparing dainty dishes. Send today for a free copy.

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GELATINE

J. & G. COX, Limited
Dept. J, 315 William Ave., Winnipeg



THERE'S A
LONG, LONG TRAIL

of
Bugs, Fleas,
Flies,
Roaches,
Mosquitoes,
etc.,

all killed by

KEATING'S



MAIL THE COUPON
And get your copy of Arch. Dale's big 95-page
DOO DAD BOOK

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Send it to me the first time you are in town and by return mail I will send you a letter telling you all about the big 95-page book: **The Doo Dads in the Wonderland of Doo**, how to get it, and the crayons, FREE—about the Coloring Competition, the Certificates of Merit, and everything. Clip the Coupon NOW.

DOC SAWBONES.



TODAY

COUPON

DOCTOR SAWBONES:
290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Doc:—
Please hurry and send me full particulars about Arch. Dale's big 95-page Doo Dad Book.

Signed
Age P.O.
Boy or Girl Province

McCABE BROS. COMPANY

Grain Commission

Grain Exchange - Winnipeg

Branch Offices: DULUTH AND MINNEAPOLIS

Personal Attention Given to Your Shipments. Consign Your Grain To Us.

WE WANT OATS

The Dwyer Elevator Co. is one of the largest distributors of oats in this district.

Private Elevator, Capacity, 250,000 Bbs.

SPECIALTIES:

WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY

TOP PRICES. PROMPT SERVICE
DWYER ELEVATOR CO. LTD.
FORT WILLIAM, ONT.

Members Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange. Members Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

Bole Grain Company

LICENSED
Commission
Merchants

and
Elevator
Operators

Fort William - Ont.

For maximum of service consign your grain to The Old Reliable Grain Commission Merchants

James Richardson & Sons Limited

Established 1867.

Careful Checking of Grades, Liberal
Advances, Prompt Adjustments

WESTERN OFFICES:

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, Man. Grain Exchange, Calgary, Alberta.
Canada Building, Saskatoon, Sask.

Very Important Information to the Farmers of Western Canada—

Under the new Government regulations the initial payment price on wheat for this season is fixed at \$2.15, but this is not the final price and by shipping your grain to us you will be sure of having your interests properly looked after. Load your own grain whenever possible but if you have to put it through an elevator order it shipped to McBean Bros. According to the Grain Act (Section 160) elevator operators are obliged to do this for you. Oats, Barley, Flax and Rye can also be handled by us to the best possible advantage, and we feel that you will be wise in shipping all your coarse grain to us and allowing us to use our judgment as regards the selling. We think we have the coarse grain situation well in hand as to the future trend of the market.

McBEAN BROS.

162-170 Grain Exchange

WINNIPEG

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Port Arthur Elevator Co. Limited

Operating the Largest Terminal
Grain Elevator in the World.

For Prompt and Reliable Service
Ship Your Grain in Care of

Port Arthur Elevator Company Ltd.

Canadian National Railways Terminal

OWING to the decision of the Dominion Government to control the marketing of our western wheat this year, the Grain Grower needs, more than ever, the services of a competent and reliable commission firm to act as his agent. Ship cars to Port William and Port Arthur as usual; forward shipping bills to us, and receive immediate advances on them, and we will attend to the business otherwise. References: Union Bank of Canada and branches.

Thompson, Sons & Co.

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS
701-703 Grain Exchange - WINNIPEG

Live Poultry and Eggs WANTED

Old Hens, per lb.	20-22c
Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price	
Old Roosters, any age, per lb.	19-20c
Ducks, old, per lb.	20c
Young Ducks, Highest Market Price	
Turkeys, per lb.	24-25c
Geese, per lb.	20c
Eggs, per doz.	45c

We prepay crates and cases to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Money orders mailed daily. Write for prices. Goods must be in good marketable condition.

Change Subject, to Market Price.

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry Wanted

NOTE.—We prepay crates to any part of Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Prices for Live Weight are as follows:—	
Hens, per lb.	20c
Hens, 5 lbs. and over, in first-class condition, per lb.	22c
Turkeys, per lb.	24c-26c
Spring Chickens, Highest Market Price	
Old Roosters, per lb.	17c
Fresh Eggs, per doz.	45c
Butter, per lb.	43c
Young Ducks, per lb.	20c-22c
Geese, per lb.	17c-18c

Prices good until next issue. These prices quoted are for poultry in good marketable condition.

Royal Produce Trading Co. 97 Aikins St. Winnipeg, Man.



WEIGHT CERTIFICATE and FINAL SETTLEMENT DIRECT
24 to 72 HOURS SAVED

Fort William and Port Arthur Grain Exchange

"Canada's Leading Sample Market"

More Money for your Grain

BE WISE. Producers who use ancient methods and get into a rut never prosper like the wise farmer who is ever looking for new methods for handling and marketing his products.

Many, many farmers have got out of the deep rut of selling their grain by grade, and are now selling their product by the sample market route. Result: more money and better satisfaction.

Mr. O. B. Piper, a member of a rival exchange, states in his book on The Grain Trade of Western Canada:—

"We have seen, because of the geography of our country and the resulting location of our principal trade routes, the natural point of delivery for the purchasing and selling of grain in quantity is Fort William or Port Arthur."

AGAIN: "Here, therefore, at Fort William, practically all of our grain and other commodities are transferred from cars to boats, or from boats to cars. The location of the port is convenient for the purchase or sale of grain stored in its elevators."

We also realize that we have the logical market, and on this account many farmers are shipping through this exchange for the first time, and realizing great benefits therefrom.

Our members specialize in coarse grains. You are sure of the highest possible price if you ship your grain to firms in this exchange.

Seven educational circulars dealing with the rights of the producer under the Canada Grain Act will be sent free to any address upon receipt of post card. Write us now. Also a circular outlining the full details regarding new wheat control. Write us for one.

C. BIRKETT, Secretary

Fort William - Ont.

Some firms doing business on our Exchange—

Merchants Grain Co. Ltd.
N. M. Paterson and Co.
Fort William Grain Co. Ltd.
Bole Grain Co.
Davidson and Smith.
Mutual Elevator Co.

Service Grain Co. Limited.
Terminal Grain Co. Ltd.
M. Sellers and Son.
Dwyer Elevator Co. Ltd.
Canadian Feed Mfg. Co.

Muirhead-Bole Elevator Co. Limited.
Lakesport Elevator Co. Ltd.
A. D. LeMay.
Thompson, Sons and Co.

The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., Oct. 3, 1919.

OATS.—Prices for futures are fractionally higher, but for cash oats are slightly lower on all grades below 2 C.W. The weather has been unsteady, and local offerings have been light. American markets have shown strength which they report is due to export demand. Local exporters state they are badly handicapped by shipping difficulties, both on the Great Lakes and on the ocean tonnage.

BARLEY.—Canadian and U.S. markets have made big advances in the week. The American markets have set the pace, and they report a big demand for choice grade for malting purposes. Cash demand in our market is not keen and any increase of offerings would quickly affect cash prices.

FLAX.—Further big declines have been recorded. Crushers state the demand for their products has been disappointing and with an increased movement prices have naturally declined. A big crop of flax is growing in the Argentine and will be harvested in January, and old stocks there are being marketed freely. It is hoped that economic conditions will soon improve and affect industries with which this market is concerned.

WINNIPEG FUTURES									
	20	30	1	2	3	4	Week Ago	Year Ago	
Oct. 8	81 1/2	81 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	83 1/4	
Oct. 11	77 1/2	78 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/4	78 1/4	79 1/4	
Barley—									
Oct. 11	121 1/2	121 1/4	122 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	
Oct. 14	115 1/2	118 1/4	117 1/4	117 1/4	118 1/4	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Flax—									
Oct. 406	398 1/2	389 1/4	387 1/4	387 1/4	388 1/4	415 1/2	375 1/2	375 1/2	
Dec. 382	371 1/2	367 1/4	365 1/4	346 1/4	350 1/4	395 1/2	395 1/2	395 1/2	

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS
Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending October 1 was as follows:—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	42,277	41,367	3,894
	Oats	22,824	23,317	19,898
	Barley	2,817	2,817	1,538
	Flax	1,538	1,538	1,538
Moose Jaw	Wheat	6,502	1,500	16,631
	Oats	12,138	1,927	47,204
	Barley	994	994	6,264
	Flax	568	568	568
	Rye	1,270	1,270	1,270
	Corn	5,671	5,671	5,671

LIVESTOCK
The most disquieting feature of the livestock markets for the last two months has been the steady decrease in hog prices. So many factors influence the high cost of living in these days of reconstruction that it is almost impossible to forecast the price a week ahead. When the high spot was reached about the first of August, hogs were changing hands at \$22.00. Now we are faced with a \$17.00 market with every likelihood of a further drop. During that time there have been short spells when it seemed as though prices would hold, but the bears gave them another bump. To show how pessimistic buyers are over prominent Chicago Stock Yards, a man is quoted as having wagered \$500 that droves of hogs would be put up during the winter at \$10.00. Of course this case is extreme and discredited for putting up hogs at such a price would hurt hog growers so seriously that bacon would disappear from our diet for a while. However, it exhibits the feelings of dealers.

The consumer is up in arms over the high price of food. He is making such a fuss that the packer is frightened and the whole equilibrium of the market is upset. The public is eagerly waiting for the findings of the Robson enquiry and the hog grower no less, as he wants an explanation why bacon prices should remain practically the same while the cost of hogs goes down 20 per cent., a reduction credited to the agitation against the high cost of living. The whole thing needs publicity. Obviously there must be other factors.

One cause of depression which may prove short-lived is the great steel strike now prevailing. Close to 280,000 men are out of employment in that one branch of business, and as this is a class of people who are hard physical workers and heavy consumers of pork, it would be natural to expect this factor to act as a depressing influence on the hog trade.

The depreciation of English sterling and German marks is another very important factor tending to cause further breaks in the trade. Not long ago when business was good 100 marks were equal to about \$25.00; of late, however, 100 marks are only valued at about \$4.50. This makes it almost impossible for Germans to operate. Pound sterling is now valued at about \$4.60, while normally it had the exchange value of about \$4.81.

To come out in plain words, we expect to see the market go down another couple of cents before reaching a winter level, and we think that it is a losing game to hold on to hogs weighing over 180 pounds that are in any way fat enough for sale.

WINNIPEG
United Grain Growers Limited, Union Stock Yards, St. Boniface, Man., report receipts of livestock for sale at the Union Stock Yards, for the week ending October 4, 1919, as follows:—

Cattle, 7,973; calves, 693; hogs, 1,198; sheep, 2,541.

Receipts continue lighter than anticipated, and this, together with a continued strength on the southern markets has resulted in a good, strong market here.

We sold quite a number of real choice steers this past week at 12 1/2 cents, but it would be a bit misleading to give this figure as a quotation as they have got to be real thick fat to bring this amount, the average choice butcher steers weighing around 1,200 to 1,300 pounds being worth from 11 to 11 1/2 cents, with fair to good ones at ten to 11 cents, and common eight to ten cents. Added strength was given to the stocker and feeder market last week by a number of new southern buyers. They, however, will only take quality stuff and are paying strong prices for it. We have on hand quite a few orders for breeding heifers, and now is a good time to bring any that are for sale in. Choice butcher cows are stronger—the bulk bring around eight-and-a-half cents. Canners, cutters and boners continue to come forward in steady numbers, and on this class of stuff there is no hope of any change for the better prices, ranging from four to five cents according to quality. Heavier runs are expected within the next two weeks, which will, no doubt, result in a weakening market, and we would strongly advise those who are desirous of purchasing stockers, feeders, or breeding heifers to place their orders, and when market conditions, in our estimation, are favorable, they will be communicated with and orders filled.

Sheep receipts were a shade heavier, with prices remaining firm at last week's quotations.

The hog market also continues the same with selects at 17 cents, but has a weak undertone.

Do not forget to have health certificate accompany every cattle shipment. See that same is turned in the Government Health Inspector's Office, Union Stock Yards, immediately upon arrival so that your cattle will be unloaded into "clean area" pens where feed and water will be waiting for them.

The following summary shows the prevailing prices at present:—

Butcher Cattle									
Extra choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.	10.00	to	11.50						
Choice heavy steers, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs.	9.50	to	10.00						
Medium to good steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs.	8.50	to	9.50						
Fair to medium steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs.	7.50	to	8.50						
Common to fair steers, 800 to 900 lbs.	6.00	to	7.00						
Choice fat heifers	7.00	to	8.50						
Good to choice cows	7.00	to	9.00						
Fair to good cows	6.00	to	7.00						
Canner and cutter cows	4.00	to	5.50						
Best fat oxen	7.00	to	8.00						
Canner and cutter oxen	5.00	to	7.00						
Fat weight bulls	7.00	to	8.00						
Bologna bulls	5.50	to	6.00						
Fat lambs	11.00	to	12.00						
Sheep	7.00	to	9.00						
Veal calves	7.50	to	10.50						

Stockers and Feeders
Choice weighty, good colored feeders \$ 7.50 to \$ 9.00
Common to good stockers and feeders 6.50 to 7.50
Best milkers and springers 85.00 to 110.00
Fair milkers and springers 50.00 to 75.00

Hogs
Selects fed and watered... \$17.00
Lights 16.00
Heavies, 300 to 350 lbs. 14.00
Heavies, 350 lbs. and up 13.00
Medium sows 13.00
Heavy sows 12.00
Stags 7.50 to 10.00
Boars 3.00 to 7.00

POULTRY
Latest reports from country points indicate that there has been a big falling off in the supply of eggs. The bulk of the trading is now being done in storage eggs which are going into consumption freely. Western prices have remained unchanged. British Columbia eggs have advanced two cents. In the East, American eggs of good quality have been imported by the car load and laid down at 53 1/2 cents, all charges paid. These eggs could be laid down in Winnipeg for much the same price, and this will probably be a feature in regulating

quotations as our supply exhibits the normal autumn decrease.

WINNIPEG—Market firm, jobbers paying 46-47 cents, loss off; reported some dealers paying 46 cents straight receipts. Jobbing ordinary 47-48 cents, specials 60 cents, cartons 62 cents. Retail ordinary 60 cents, specials 70 cents. Poultry—Live broilers 25-30 cents, chickens 23-25 cents, fowl 18-20 cents, ducks 16-24 cents. Retail, dressed broilers 45 cents, chickens 35-46 cents, fowl 36 cents, ducks 40 cents.

REGINA—Egg market unchanged, jobbers paying 46-47 cents, loss off; jobbing 50-51 cents, retail 55 cents. Poultry receipts light, live roasters 22 cents, fowl 16-18. Jobbing dressed roasters 38 cents, fowl 35 cents. Retail roasters 45 cents, fowl 40 cents.

CALGARY—Receipts limited, quality good; most firms quote country dealers \$15.00 straight. Jobbing prices on shipments going to British Columbia, \$17.50 to \$18.70. Poultry—Live fowl 15 cents to 17 1/2 cents, chickens 20 cents to 22 1/2 cents, dressed 22 cents to 25 cents, dressed chickens 27 cents to 30 cents. Poultry coming in more freely.

EDMONTON—City buyers paying 50-51 cents delivered; jobbing, \$17.00 to \$18.00. Poultry—Chickens, jobbing 32-35 cents, ducks 22-25 cents, turkeys 32-35 cents.

Our Ottawa Letter
Continued from Page 3

W. F. MacLean expressed the view that it had been well established that millers have made large profits and suggested that the government should make sure that on these profits a proper tax is paid into the federal treasury.

This matter was first broached before the agricultural committee of the commons at the regular session of parliament when it got into the house without results. It is quite apparent that the representatives of agricultural constituencies are determined to see the existing evil corrected and they propose to keep on hollering until something is done. At the Wednesday sitting of the house, Mr. Sutherland's bill received a second reading and it was agreed that it would receive further consideration in committee at a later date.

Price of Wheat
On Sir George Foster's bill in reference to the grain board there was some discussion of the arrangement made for the purchase of the present wheat crop. A number of western members, including Dr. Molloy, of Provencher, said that the question the farmers are asking is: "Why was the price of wheat fixed on a rising market?"

Sir George Foster argued that the position of the Canadian farmer is better than that of his United States' neighbor because he is likely to receive the full market value of his wheat, less the cost of handling, while the American farmer will get only the fixed price.

Ontario Members Want Patronage
Pathetic pleas for the restoration of the old days when appointments to the inside and outside civil service were made on the recommendation of members of the House, were made in the Commons on Thursday, when the bill to amend the Civil Service Act came up for second reading. The bill, which approves the new reclassification of service, both outside and inside, was sent to a committee, and in view of the fact that the session is nearing its close its supporters are dubious as to the likelihood of its being dealt with at this session.

That the objection to the continuation of the merit system of appointments to the service should have come mostly from old line Conservative members from Ontario will occasion little surprise perhaps.

It is altogether likely that quite a considerable number of the old time Liberals sitting across the floor of the House shared their views, although it was their party which passed the first Civil Service Act in 1908. But if they did they maintained a discreet silence on the subject, and let Hon. T. W. Crothers, Dr. Edwards, of Frontenac; H. C. Hoeken, of Toronto; J. H. Burnham, and others, do the talking. Those who pleaded for the restoration of the spoils' system asserted with every show of contrition, that the merit system has failed to produce as many capable civil servants as the old system of party appointments, the reason being that the members had to be careful as to the men they recommended for positions. While it is generally recognized as the capital that a great many of the higher officials named under the old system are men of fine capacity, it is equally well

known that the lower branches of government departments were loaded up with a lot of superfluous deadwood that today greatly impairs the efficiency of service.

Milling and Baking Tests
In regard to the article under the headline, Milling and Baking Values, on page 43 of this issue, it is to be stated that after that section of this issue was printed, The Guide received from the office of the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada, a copy of certain figures, not official or final, furnished to the board by Dr. Birchard. These figures are the same as those which are mentioned in the article on page 43. The letter states that Dr. Birchard is engaged in carrying out further tests, which may result in making the final results different, in some respects, from those figures.

Will Stop Magazines
The announcement is made that owing to the combined strike and lockout of 6,000 pressmen in New York, magazines will be suspended until the labor situation is relieved. Everyone of the popular magazines will be affected. Many of the concerns will be able to mail out their November issues but the majority were unable to complete the binding work before the strike and lockout forced suspension in all departments.

U.F.A. Secretaries' Convention
The convention of U.F.A. secretaries for the southern part of the province will be held in Calgary November 4 and 5. Convention for northern Alberta will be held in Edmonton November 11 and 12.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur, September 29 to October 4 inclusive

Date	Wheat Feed	2 CW	3 CW	OATS 1 Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rel.	Fd.	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	RYE 3 CW
Sept. 29	171	84 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	82 1/4	125 1/2	123 1/4	111 1/4	111 1/4	435	410	385	138 1/2
Oct. 1	171	84 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	126 1/2	124 1/4	112 1/4	112 1/4	423 1/2	398 1/2	373 1/2	137 1/2
2	171	84 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	127 1/2	124 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	410	393	370	135 1/2
3	171	84 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	80 1/4	135 1/2	127 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	399	386	364	140 1/2
4	171	84 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	129 1/2	124 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	373	365	343	137 1/2
Week ago	171	84 1/2	83 1/4	83 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	126 1/2	124 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	440	415	390	135 1/2
Year ago	186	84 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4	79 1/4	76 1/4	103 1/2	98 1/4	94 1/4	94 1/4	380

The Royal Bank of Canada

Farmers' Sons and Daughters have Great Opportunities today.

They never had better chances to make and to save money. Now is the time to lay the foundation of future prosperity by cultivating the habit of thrift.

There is a Savings Department at every Branch of this Bank. The staff will be glad to show you how to make the first deposit.

Capital and Reserves \$ 33,000,000
Total Resources 470,000,000

LIVE POULTRY PRICES

PLEASE NOTE.—Prices which we quote below are absolutely guaranteed until the next issue, except hens and spring chickens, on which it is impossible for us to give a definite price owing to great fluctuations in market conditions. We will promise to pay you the highest price possible. You may ship your hens and spring chickens to us without any hesitation, and you will get the best treatment. We would particularly advise you NOT to ship spring chickens unless they in good condition.

We hope to be able to give definite prices on all varieties in the next issue.

OUR CURRENT QUOTATIONS ARE:—

Geese, per lb. 20c
Turkeys, good condition, per lb. 25c
Ducks, good condition, per lb. 23c
Old Roosters, per lb. 18c
Hens, Highest Market Price
Young Roosters, Highest Market Price
(All prices live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg)
No. 1 Dairy Butter, per lb. 45c
Eggs, fresh, per doz. 48c

To save time you can make your own crates by getting the information from your station agent re regulations, or drop us a line and let us know how many you have and we will forward you our own crates.

Prices Quoted are for Poultry in Good Marketable Condition.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Licensed and Bonded under the Produce Dealers Act of Manitoba. License No. 1.

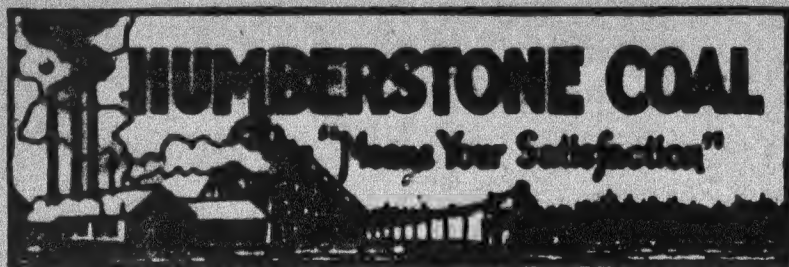
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Humberstone Coal has satisfactorily supplied the demand for high-grade domestic coal for thirty-eight years.

ASK YOUR DEALER

The Humberstone Coal Co. Ltd.

(Mines in Clover Bar District)

Sales Office: 201 McLeod Building
EDMONTON - ALBERTA

Saskatchewan's LIBERTY DRIVE OCTOBER 15th

To create a campaign fund that will be used in the election of members of parliament pledged to support the New National Policy of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Read article, Independence Day, on Pages 14 and 15.



Enjoy driving your car

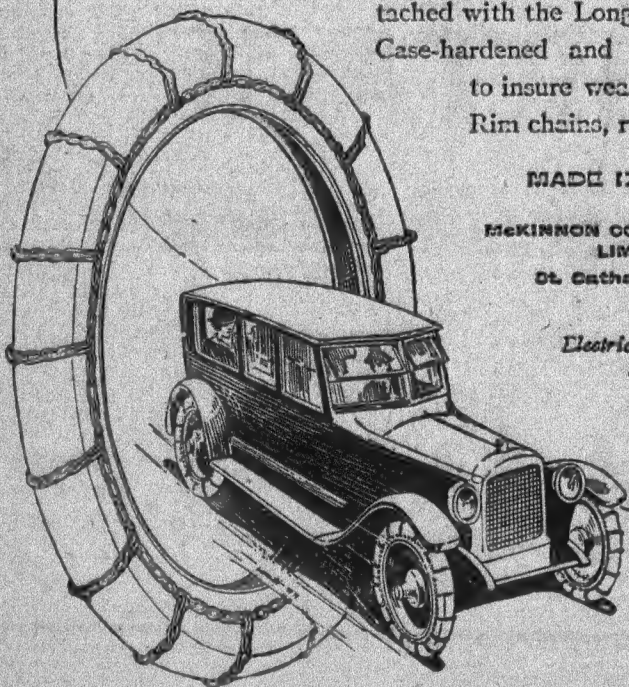
on wet slippery roads. There's no reason why you should crawl along, fearful always of what might happen.

Dreadnaught Chains are quickly attached with the Long-lever Fastener. Case-hardened and electric welded to insure wear and strength. Rim chains, rust proof.

MADE IN CANADA

McKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN
LIMITED
St. Catharines, Ont.

Electric and fire weld
chains.



MIDLAND COAL

The cheapest time to buy coal is during the summer. Large numbers will not buy during the cheapest season on account of lack of storage and consequent fear of deterioration. Coal can be safely stored in pits, dug large enough to contain your winter's supply, which may be covered with poles and thatched with straw; a ditch should be dug around the pit to carry off the water and the coal will keep BETTER than if stored in the dealer's bins.

**MIDLAND COLLIERIES
LIMITED**
MIDLANDVALE - ALTA.



JAMES HOLDEN, President

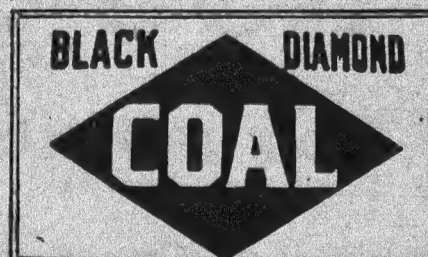
James McCulloch, Sec.-Treas.

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Try "Atlas Coal," and, like the spider, you will try, try, try again

All Sizes Produced

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Screened

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The universal favorite throughout the Western Provinces, mined at Clover Bar, Alberta.

Black Diamond Kitchen Coal for ranges and cook stoves is without a rival.

For Prices, Write:—

The Great West Coal Co. Ltd.
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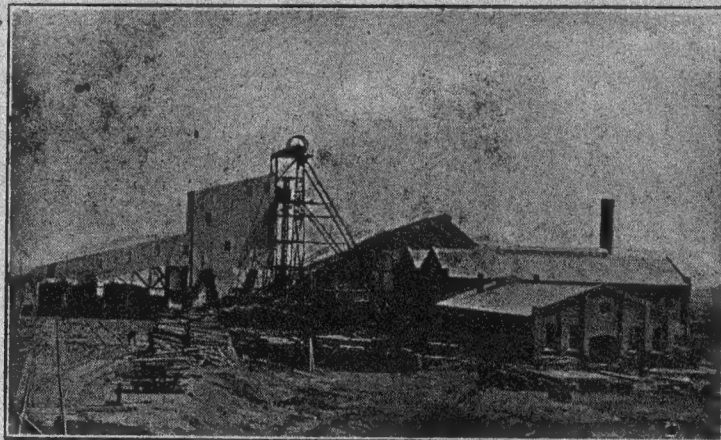
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ALBERTA'S GREAT NATURAL RESOURCE



Alberta Coal Will Keep You Warm

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Alberta mines can supply all the fuel needs of Western Canada, as one-seventh of the Fuel Supply of the World lies in the Alberta mine fields. This is proven beyond dispute by records from the highest authorities.

Every ton of Western Coal used in Western Canada is keeping money in the country, developing the West's own natural resources, is aiding in altering the adverse rate of trade balance between Canada and the United States, as well as creating employment for Canadian labor.

The Alberta mines are now working at capacity, and without another pound of foreign Coal coming into Western Canada they can safely assure the public that there will be

NO FUEL SHORTAGE

ORDER YOUR ALBERTA COAL NOW—IT WILL SAVE YOU MONEY



Government of the

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The Mines Branch

MACLEOD THROTTLING GOVERNOR KEROSENE ENGINES

RECOGNIZED UNIVERSALLY AS THE BEST FARM ENGINES

11 H.P. This engine is a wonder. It burns kerosene perfectly and will also run on gasoline. It is just what you want for doing the washing, fanning, pumping, churning, and for running the line shaft, a grindstone, tool grinder, or for any such similar work. It weighs only 225 lbs. Price **\$68.25**

3 H.P. This is a wonderful general-purpose engine. It will run a line-shaft with several machines running at the same time. It will run a grinder with 5 1/2-inch burrs. It will do your washing, pumping, churning, fanning, and will run a lighting plant, grindstone, tool grinder, or a 24-inch saw. Weight 550 pounds. Price **\$128.50**

5 H.P. This is the best grinding engine on the market for the money. We guarantee that it will develop 6 H.P. It is priced below, complete with 8-inch grinder and belt. It will run a 28-inch saw blade, and is excellent for line-shaft work. It will do all that the ordinary 6 H.P. engines will do. Weight 950 pounds. Price **\$210.00**

7 H.P. This is the ideal engine where a great deal of grinding is to be done. It will run a 10-inch grinder with case, or a 34-inch saw. This is really an 8 H.P. engine, and wonderful value at our price. Weight 1,350 lbs. Price **\$286.25**

Every MACLEOD Engine has a Webster Magneto. No batteries needed.

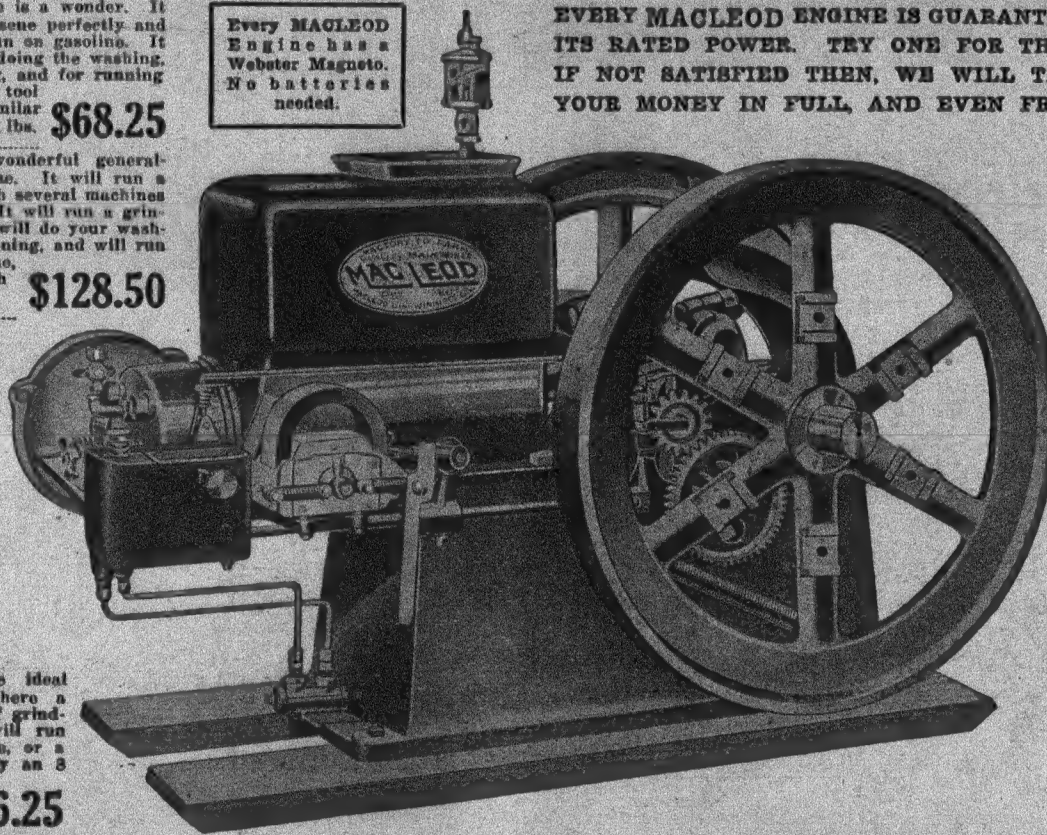
EVERY MACLEOD ENGINE IS GUARANTEED TO DEVELOP MORE THAN ITS RATED POWER. TRY ONE FOR THIRTY DAYS AT YOUR WORK. IF NOT SATISFIED THEN, WE WILL TAKE IT BACK AND REFUND YOUR MONEY IN FULL, AND EVEN FREIGHT CHARGES.

Note the simplicity of design. No complicated attachments on a MACLEOD Engine anywhere. It is built especially for farm use and is easy to run.

Note the long base coming well back under the cylinder with the fuel tank enclosed. Note also the full length hopper, the oiling system, the solidity of the fly-wheels and the crankshaft construction, the simple governing mechanism and the great simplicity of the kerosene mixer.

The materials used in the MACLEOD Engine are the best procurable. The design is the result of over 25 years' experience devoted to making farm engines exclusively. These are some of the reasons that make a MACLEOD the best engine proposition on the market.

Our immense stock of Engines in Winnipeg enables us to ship your order same day as received. Your engine will be shipped complete with pulley and all ready to run. A book of simple instructions accompanies each engine.



THESE ENGINES ARE BUILT ESPECIALLY TO BURN KEROSENE (COAL OIL). There is no waste of fuel, burns the cheapest kerosene completely with no smoke, burns kerosene as easily as gasoline. We guarantee these engines to develop more than their rated power on kerosene. THE THROTTLING GOVERNOR gives you any speed you may desire. The engine fires on every second revolution of the fly wheels, the explosion is large or small, depending on the load being pulled, and is controlled entirely by the governor. A water-valve is provided which enables water to be taken into the cylinder where it is converted into steam. THIS IS THE OUTFIT FOR YOU BECAUSE it will do your work economically—that is quicker, at lower cost, than you can do it in any other way. It does your work at reduced cost because it burns cheap fuel. IT MEANS ECONOMY AND SERVICE because it is built so strong and durable, and so simple, that it will be on the job every day. Renewal parts can always be obtained immediately from us in Winnipeg.

Immediate Shipment Guaranteed

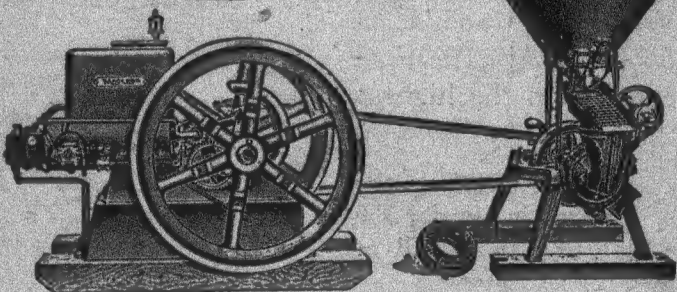
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Compare the Price. Compare the Quality. If not satisfied return the Outfit.

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The Greatest Value on the Market—Selling Direct to You and for Cash Explains the Big Saving.

G.G. 1956.—5 H.P. Complete Grinding Outfit, 5 H.P. Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine, with Webster Magneto, 8-inch MACLEOD ball-bearing Grinder, 25 feet of 5-inch special brand rubber belt with lace, and one set of extra burrs and instructions. Capacity 25 to 40 bushels per hour. Complete, ready to run. Weight 1,350 pounds. Price **\$264.00**

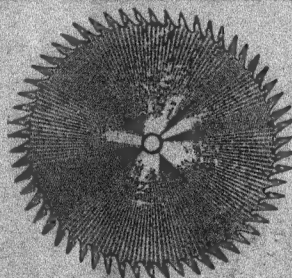
G.G. 1718.—5 H.P. Grinding Outfit, 5 H.P. MACLEOD Three-speed Gasoline Engine with Webster Magneto, 8-inch MACLEOD ball-bearing Grinder, 25 feet of 5-inch special rubber belt with lace, and one set of extra burrs. Capacity 20 to 35 bushels per hour. Complete, ready to run. Weight about 1,325 pounds. Price **\$244.00**



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Give number on back of old share when ordering

12-inch	14-inch	16-inch	18-inch
\$3.50	\$3.85	\$4.00	\$4.50



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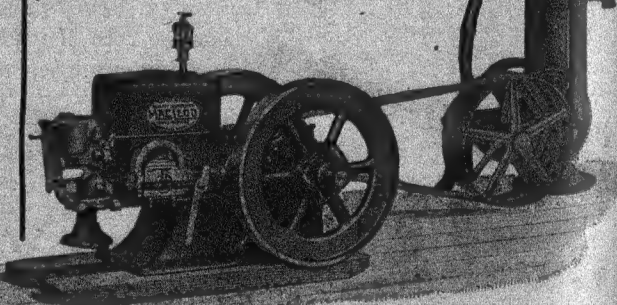
1 1/2-inch hole.

20-inch	22-inch	24-inch	26-inch	28-inch	30-inch
\$4.95	\$5.75	\$5.75	\$6.75	\$7.25	\$8.80

Write for price of Saw Frames and Rip Saws.

COMPLETE PUMPING OUTFIT

Here we offer you a money-saving price on the best Pumping Outfit on the market. At this price it will not pay you to do the old back-breaking pumping by hand. This is an outfit that will serve you every day in the year—summer and winter—rain or shine—and the time saved in the busy season will alone soon pay for the outfit. The engine is described above. The pump jack is our heavy, double gear pump jack which clamps low down on the pump and has a brace which fastens to the platform and prevents the pump and jack twisting at every stroke. Pump not included. G.G. 149P.—Complete Pumping Outfit, consisting of 1 1/2 H.P. MACLEOD Throttling Governor Kerosene Engine, our heavy Double-gear Pump Jack with Brace and Belt, all ready to attach to your pump. Weight 335 pounds. Price **\$77.50**



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